

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Friday: Partly cloudy. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Sunday: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Friday: Partly cloudy. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Sunday: Partly cloudy.

Austria	22.5	Belgium	22.5	Denmark	22.5	France	22.5	Germany	22.5	Greece	22.5	Italy	22.5	Japan	22.5	South Korea	22.5	Taiwan	22.5	Thailand	22.5	U.S.	22.5	U.K.	22.5	West Germany	22.5	Yugoslavia	22.5
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No. 28,157

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1973

Established 1887



END OF A LONG ORDEAL—Smiling wife and mother of one of the passengers are pictured in Tokyo hotel after learning that all aboard the hijacked 747 jetliner were safe.

## Hijackers Destroy Japanese 747 After Freeing Hostages in Libya

From Wire Dispatches

BENGHAZI, Libya, July 24. —The 138 passengers and crew members of a Japan Air Lines Boeing-747, scrambled down emergency chutes to safety today minutes before hijackers destroyed the \$25-million aircraft here.

As the passengers, mostly elderly Japanese, ran for their lives, the hijackers set off grenades in the huge 747 "like a string of firecrackers," an official said. The jet caught fire and its "tail" exploded, scattering wreckage over the runway and forcing the temporary closure of the airport.

Before putting down at Benghazi Airport early today, the plane had made a 3-hour, 20-minute stopover at Syria's Damascus Airport, where it had landed after leaving Dubai. The 116 passengers and 22 crew members had been under the menace of the four hijackers' guns and grenades for 67 hours since the aircraft was hijacked Friday afternoon, shortly after leaving Amsterdam on a flight to Tokyo. Seventy of the hours were spent at the Persian Gulf state of Dubai.

It took the passengers only four minutes to get out of the plane when the hijackers gave the order. The plane was still rolling along the runway when the first passengers escaped down the chutes.

Ten of the survivors were in a luxury seafront hotel recovering from their ordeal. None were seriously injured in the plane evacuation. A first-aid post was set up in the casino, unused since it was closed down by Libya's Muslim leaders. Moslems, however, injured passengers lay on stretchers while doctors tended their injuries.

Libyan police arrested the four hijackers. They appeared to be a Japanese, two Arabs and the fourth possibly a Latin American.

The fifth hijacker, a young woman carrying an Ecuadorian passport, was killed when a grenade "concealed" in her clothing exploded accidentally as the hijacking started.

The hijackers planted explosives around the body of their woman accomplice before they blew up the plane, according to passengers. One passenger said it appeared to be some weird sort of funeral rite.

The governor of Benghazi, Abdul Wahab Samani, said tonight that the hijackers had told the airport control tower they would blow the plane up in the air if they were not allowed to land at Benghazi. "So of course we said you can land," he said.

One of the most puzzling aspects of the hijacking was that during the three days spent at the sweltering airport of Dubai, the hijackers made no demands for money or release of Palestinian prisoners, officials said.

Early in the hijacking they said they sought the release of Kozo Okamoto, 24, a Japanese guerrilla serving a life sentence in Israel for an attack on Tel Aviv's Lod Airport in May 1972. But after that they never mentioned Okamoto again.

The Arab who did most of the speaking for the hijackers claimed to belong to an unknown Palestinian guerrilla organization called the "Sons of the Occupied Territories." The Japanese said he was from the Revolutionary Japanese Red Army.

In Beirut, the Palestine command movement tonight de-

nounced the hijackers and pledged to uncover their real identity.

A statement issued after a meeting of the command leadership said the hijackers did not belong to any Palestinian group. "Suspicion and Doubt"

"The attitude and movements of the hijackers give rise to suspicion and doubt, particularly since holding 140 civilians captive for four days is completely against the humane nature of the Palestinian revolution," the statement said.

The hijacking, it said, damaged

the reputation of the Palestinian resistance and diverted attention from its real aims.

The destruction of the jumbo jet today brings to six the total of commercial airliners blown up in the Arab world since Aug. 30, 1969, when Palestinian guerrillas blew up a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 at Damascus Airport.

In September, 1970, Palestinian guerrillas blew up three airliners in Jordan and a Pan American jumbo jet at Cairo Airport.

Pilot's Report

The pilot of the airliner, 49-year-old Captain Kanji Konuma, said the hijackers had guns and grenades. Throughout the hijacking, at least one hijacker was always in the cockpit, he said.

Passengers said that while the plane was at Dubai, the hijackers, at least one hijacker was always in the cockpit, he said.

One passenger, Holder Guager, a German businessman living in Brussels, said they only found out that they were in Dubai on Sunday—the second day there—when lunch boxes they were given had "Dubai Airport" on them.

He said the passengers were not ill-treated by the hijackers.

Another passenger, Sam Somaya, a 32-year-old Japanese antique dealer living in London, said the worst part of the ordeal was at the very end "when the hijackers told them they would be let off the plane and it would be destroyed."

That was only minutes before the jumbo landed and I wasn't sure we were going to get out all right," Mr. Somaya said. "But, somehow, we did." He said he had lost work of art, bought at Sotheby's in London, worth \$157,000.



Wife of freed hostage weeps for joy in Tokyo hotel.

## EEC Seeking to Limit Scope For Multinational Tax Dodges

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 24 (NYT)—Authorities of the Common Market are seeking to put multinational companies under tighter surveillance to narrow their scope for avoiding or reducing taxation in Europe.

A working paper of the European Economic Community's Commission (its policy-making body of civil servants) singles out taxation as an area where multinational companies are in sharpest conflict with host states. The confidential 45-page document, which was obtained by The New York Times, is considered by many experts to have a good chance of being approved formally by the Commission.

There could, however, be a

long fight among the member nations before any policy finally becomes effective. If adopted, the plan would mean substantially higher tax payments for American-based multinational concerns.

Tax Evasion

The Commission, in its working paper, has urged establishment by member states of a two-tier foreign-exchange market—one controlled for business transactions and the other free. It also declared that "an effort must be made to confront the multinational undertakings with political and trade union counterweights at international level."

"Even leaving aside any problems with tax evasion, it is undoubtedly true that denaturation in various countries, each with its own methods and rates and with independently conducted audits, provides openings for tax avoidance," the document said.

"The prices charged in a group's intercompany transactions and fees for industrial property or management can be used as a means of reducing the tax assessment basis or of consistently moving profits to countries with favorable tax systems."

While conceding that there are no quantitative data available on this problem, the EEC says, "heads of multinational undertakings freely admit, however,"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Nine Die in Fire In Scottish Hotel

OBAN, Scotland, July 24 (AP). —Nine persons died in a fire which swept through a vacation hotel in this western Scottish resort today.

Forty persons escaped by climbing down knotted sheets or fire-brigade ladders. Two neighboring hotels were evacuated.

The fire gutted the six-story Esplanade Hotel, one of the largest in Oban. All the dead were believed to be British.

# Nixon to Challenge Subpoenas; Ehrlichman Defends Himself

## Assails Dean Testimony On Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).

—Former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman testified today that he personally approved a covert operation to gain access to the files of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

But he said he did not authorize the burglary that followed, although he considered it legal for national security reasons.

Mr. Ehrlichman told the Senate Watergate committee that what troubled him about the burglary, in September, 1971, was not legality but "that it was totally unanticipated by me, unauthorized by me."

The President's former domestic affairs adviser said that in March Mr. Nixon "expressed essentially the view" that the Ellsberg psychiatrist break-in was "well within both the constitutional duty and obligation of the presidency."

But Mr. Nixon, in his own statement on May 22, said he would have "disapproved any illegal means of obtaining information by the White House unit investigating the Pentagon papers case."

Mr. Ehrlichman opened his testimony with a declaration of innocence, attributing responsibility for the cover-up primarily to John W. Dean 3d.

"I am here to refute every charge of illegal conduct on my part which has been made during the course of these hearings," Mr. Ehrlichman said. Mr. Dean, the former White House counsel, testified that Mr. Ehrlichman was heavily involved in the cover-up.

The heaviest of the morning's questioning by the committee's chief counsel, Sam Donahoe, concerned not the Watergate, but activities of the so-called White House "Plumbers" unit, especially its break-in to the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Ehrlichman, who supervised the "Plumbers" chief, Egil Krogh Jr., declared: "I considered the special unit's activities to be well within the President's inherent constitutional powers, and this particular episode, the break-in in California, likewise, to have been within the President's inherent constitutional powers as spelled out in 18 U.S.C. 2511."

He then said he had talked to Mr. Nixon in March and "he expressed essentially the view that I have just stated, that this was an important, a vital national security inquiry and that he considered it to be well within both the constitutional obligation and function of the presidency."

After Mr. Dean's questions, Mr. Ehrlichman was extensively examined by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., committee chairman, with abrasive comments from both men marking the exchanges.

Sen. Ervin once took Mr. Ehrlichman back to his testimony that a provision of the U.S. Code was sufficient authority for the break-in of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

The chairman argued that the provision of law pertained only to wiretap disclosures and "has nothing to do with burglary."

Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorney (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. to End Curbs On Soybean and Cottonseed Trade

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP). —Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butts said the current export controls on soybeans, cottonseed and their by-products will be removed in September.

Mr. Butts, in a speech prepared for delivery at an Agriculture Department conference, said the export controls were "temporary."

He said the controls "will be lifted" when the new crop begins to come in during September. He added, "As crop conditions appear now, there will be absolutely no reason to impose controls on the 1973 crop."

Previously, most administration officials have said that a decision would not be made until the size of the autumn harvest was known.

Noting that the controls have upset foreign nations which purchase the commodities, Mr. Butts said, "We are in the farm export business for keeps." He added, "We intend to be a viable, credible supplier, not alone for our domestic markets but for ex-



SWORN TESTIMONY—John D. Ehrlichman taking oath before the Watergate committee.

## Schlesinger Says Cambodia Raids 'Authorized at the Highest Level'

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger said today that the secret, bombing raids over Cambodia in 1969 and 1970 "were authorized at the highest level."

"There has been no usurpation of civilian authority," he said.

"Military officials have meticulously followed the orders of civilian authorities."

The defense secretary did not say specifically to whom he was referring when he used the term "highest level" during a brief exchange with reporters.

Mr. Schlesinger discussed the secret raids on Cambodian border sanctuaries with newsmen after testifying at a Senate hearing that he had no present intention of asking President Nixon to seek congressional authority for continuation of the Cambodian bombing after the Aug. 15 deadline imposed by Congress.

Mr. Schlesinger also testified on the controversy over 3,630 attacks by B-52s on Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia on the South Vietnamese border for 14 months prior to May 1, 1970.

Mr. Schlesinger said that some key members of Congress were informed about the raids at the time, but he declined to identify them.

He defended this procedure of classification, contending it has been used in the past on such highly sensitive projects as development of the atomic bomb and the invasion of North Africa in World War II.

The mistake made, he said, was that incorrect "cover" information to hide the raids—and to make it appear that the bombs fell on South Vietnam—got into the Pentagon's data, and this incorrect information was furnished to Congress this year in response to inquiries.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said "we intend to pursue the matter and find out who it was who gave the orders for tactical and strategic bombing and who gave the orders to falsify records."

Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, added that "to me it wasn't a mistake. This was set up deliberately to keep information from the American people, Congress and this committee."

The reports to most members of Congress listed "zero" raids in Cambodia prior to 1970.

Mr. Schlesinger denied news commentaries comparing the cover-up of the Cambodian raids to the attempted cover-up of the Watergate scandal.

"This was entirely different from Watergate," he said. "There was no attempt whatever to keep information from the top."

"The United States government must indeed have these kinds of operations for military and diplomatic purposes," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

PHNOM PENH, July 24 (UPI). —The British and Australian embassies today urged their nationals to leave the Cambodian capital because of Communist troops threatening the city.

The letters of notification, referring to the "uncertain" security situation inside Phnom Penh, were in the form of warnings rather than orders, embassy officials said. They were similar to those issued to their nationals by at least six foreign embassies in April when severe ground fighting flared just outside the capital.

Military authorities today reported heavy fighting and intense U.S. bombing north and south of Phnom Penh and said 100 Communist soldiers were killed in a clash only 10 miles from the capital.

A month ago the Japanese Embassy advised its resident nationals to leave, noting that if Phnom Penh's only airport were overrun, escape from the capital would be difficult.

A U.S. Embassy source said Americans were being "reminde-

d" that if their presence in Phnom Penh is not absolutely necessary, they should leave.

Field reports said fighting and bombing strikes by American planes took place today within a 15-mile radius of Phnom Penh.

Battles between government troops and Communists were reported eight and 11 miles north of the city and 13 miles to the south.

Communists also attacked gov-

ernment lines six miles due south of the city at the village of Baku, the reports said.

Major supply routes to the capital, however, remained open, military sources said. A convoy of empty ships moved away from the capital down the Mekong River and a truck convoy of supplies arrived from the western province of Battambang, the sources said.

Mr. Bush also said at a press conference there was a strong indication that the spying and surveillance were ordered by Carmine Bellino, a key aide in the Kennedy campaign and now the chief investigator of the Senate Watergate Committee probing the bugging of the Democratic party headquarters in June last year.

He said he had affidavits from three people who worked for Mr. Bellino to substantiate the charges.

The spying, he said, included

the use of electronic devices and possibly even electronic surveillance of the hotel space in which Mr. Nixon, then vice-president, prepared for his television debates with Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Bellino later described the allegations as ridiculous and untrue.

"This is an attempt to distract from the appearance of Mr. John Ehrlichman, formerly President Nixon's adviser on domestic affairs, before the Senate Watergate committee," he said.

"I have never installed a wiretap and never requested anyone to install a wiretap," he said.

Mr. Bellino said that during the 1960 campaign his primary role was trying to track down the source of anti-Catholic literature distributed against Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Bush said the alleged espionage was directed specifically

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

But to Abide By Courts' Final Ruling

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI). —The White House said today that President Nixon would challenge subpoenas demanding that he produce White House evidence related to Watergate.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon would abide by the law, but declined to

affirm that the President would not contest any specific court ruling that he must turn over tape recordings and documents sought by the Senate Watergate committee and special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

"There's no question he would abide by court rulings," Mr. Warren said of the President. He said, however, "I am not going to get into a hypothetical discussion on this particular case because we are at a particular stage in a very complex legal situation."

He gave no clue to legal tactics the President would adopt in responding to subpoenas served yesterday.

Response by Thursday

He said a presidential response would be announced by Thursday, as required by the two Senate committee subpoenas and the one from Mr. Cox.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said in a short statement he believes the President's refusal to "make the tapes and documents available to Watergate probes rests on 'substantial legal and constitutional foundations.'"

"The separation of powers argument [which Mr. Nixon reiterated yesterday] seems to be particularly persuasive with reference to the [Senate] Ervin committee," Mr. Richardson said. But he also said:

"It is also my view that Mr. Cox, in seeking access to the tapes, is acting in full accord with the requirements of his job. In the interests of justice, it seems to me important to try to work out some practical means of reconciling the competing public interests at stake."

Related Developments

Meanwhile, there were these related developments:

●The Louis Harris survey reported today that 60 percent of Americans polled think the President has been "more wrong than right" in refusing to turn over White House files dealing with the Watergate bugging and cover-up.

By 51 to 37 percent, those questioned believe the President was "wrong to refuse to testify personally" before the Senate Watergate investigating committee.

The poll was taken just before the President denied requests from both the Senate committee and Mr. Cox for access to the tapes and documents. The President's rejection yesterday of the requests led to the subpoenas and a constitutional confrontation.

●Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana gave support to the President's decision "to speak out on his knowledge of Watergate until after the end of the Senate inquiry's first phase," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

George Bush



## French Pressure Repulsed

## EEC Moves to Help Promote U.S. Exports, Bolster Dollar

BRUSSELS, July 24 (AP)—Foreign ministers from the Common Market countries took action today that would help promote U.S. exports and thus indirectly strengthen the dollar.

They also repulsed an effort by French Foreign Minister Marcel Jobert that would have put pressure on the United States to support the dollar directly. President Nixon's administration has been reluctant to do that because it would mean giving up the dollar's status as the world's primary trading medium and selling gold to buy dollars, or borrowing foreign currency for the same purpose.

The increase in U.S. exports would come from a lowering of

European trade barriers on a list of goods reported to include both trucks and fruit. The action would be labeled as a means of compensating Australia, Canada, Malaysia, Poland and other countries which lost trade when Britain joined the Common Market and began seeking more of its supplies from the European continent.

## U.S. Would Benefit

The Common Market had already turned down a U.S. claim for compensation based largely on the loss of grain sales to Britain. But the United States now would benefit from the concessions, since they would extend to virtually all the Common Market's trading partners in the non-Communist world.

The list of products will be negotiated with the United States and other countries in Geneva. The action on the dollar was more indirect and psychological. Mr. Jobert had asked the other ministers to put on the pressure during the broader trade talks due to start in Tokyo Sept. 17. Preliminary talks are also going on in Geneva for these extended negotiations, which may some day be called the Nixon round.

Mr. Jobert wanted the Common Market ministers to press for a generally agreed statement at the Tokyo meeting that it would be "unrealistic" to proceed with the negotiations unless the dollar were pushed back to its value of March. It is generally considered in Europe that the burden of doing this would rest on the United States.

The other ministers were opposed, in part because they might have to bear some of the burden too. Today the nine governments agreed on a compromise.

## Ulbricht Worse

BERLIN (AP)—Doctors announced today a worsening in the medical condition of the gravely ill Communist leader Walter Ulbricht, 80, who suffered a stroke last week. "The situation is serious and is being additionally burdened by complications in the functions of the kidneys and lungs," the doctors said in a report carried by the East German news agency, ADN.

## GOP Chief Charges Nixon Was Target of Spy in 1960

(Continued from Page 1) three or four months by the Kennedy campaign committee.

Mr. Jones said his assignments were in the area of background checks, political research, and checking security of space and communications of Democratic facilities.

Mr. Bush said he was not releasing the information to justify the Watergate affair.

"I have deplored Watergate openly and publicly," he said. "I have felt troubled by it and, indeed, sickened by it."

But now I have presented some serious allegations that, if true, could well have affected the outcome of the 1960 presidential race," he added.

"It seems to me, and I believe to any fair-minded person, given the sensationalism of Watergate and the vitriolic commentary by some that it is being unloaded on the 1972 Nixon campaign and in some quarters on the President himself, that the public realize that the Democrats did, and in fact... spy on an official of the Republican National Committee."

"Fair play dictates that the United States Senate immediately conduct an investigation into the charges... It seems to me in fairness that this investigation be conducted before the television cameras with appropriate parties under oath," Mr. Bush said.

## Jefferson Ignored Subpoena, Denied Letter to U.S. Court

NEW YORK, July 24 (UPI)—Aaron Burr, who was the Vice-President of the United States under President Thomas Jefferson from 1800 until 1804, was tried for treason in 1807 and acquitted when evidence showed he had planned treasonous acts but had not had time to carry them out.

Jefferson was served with a subpoena in connection with the case. No other President had been subpoenaed until President Nixon was served yesterday with three subpoenas in connection with his refusal to release presidential papers and tapes requested by Watergate investigators.

The subpoena sought a letter written to Jefferson by Gen. James Wilkinson, in which he told the President that Burr was recruiting a private army. Jefferson refused to appear in court with the letter, claiming doctrines later known as executive privilege and separation of powers.

Chief Justice John Marshall, who presided at the 1807 trial, ruled that "a privilege does exist to withhold private letters of a certain description. Yet it is a very serious matter, if such a letter should contain any information material to the defense, to withhold from the accused the power of making use of it."

No "General Rule"

The chief justice conceded, however, that he could not "prescribe any general rule for such a case."

## UN Council Backs a New Mideast Bid

## Resolution Faces Probable U.S. Veto

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 24 (AP)—Twelve of the 15 delegations on the UN Security Council reached provisional agreement last night on a resolution calling for new efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

But the question arose whether the resolution would prompt an American veto. The resolution "strongly deplores Israel's continuing occupation" of Arab territories and goes far beyond a simultaneous U.S. proposal for council action to conclude the current debate on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Informed diplomats said eight nonaligned council members and four Western members worked the resolution out at an hour's private meeting and agreed to seek their governments' permission to vote for it—and in some cases to sponsor it.

The nonaligned members—Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, Guinea, Kenya, Sudan, Panama and Peru—presented a draft and accepted every change in it proposed by the Western members—Britain, France, Austria and Australia.

## Over Majority

Their dozen votes are well over the 10-vote majority needed to pass the resolution. But they could be nullified by an American veto—and U.S. Ambassador John A. Seal has warned that any extreme proposal will "run smack into" one.

Sir Colin Crowe of Britain, council president for July, called a meeting for tonight, the second since the council last Friday resumed its June 6-15 Middle East debate. The resolution is expected to be put before the council then and voted on at a further meeting Thursday. The resolution also asks Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Swedish Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, his special representative to the Middle East, "to request and to pursue their efforts to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Middle East problem."

## Nixon to Contest Subpoenas, Will 'Abide by Court Rulings'

(Continued from Page 1) concerning the break-in and bugging of Democratic party headquarters 13 months ago.

But he said he hoped the committee and the President could reach some accommodation on the dispute over access to the tapes of presidential conversations relating to Watergate.

Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., said if the President did not eventually release the tapes, "The American public can conclude only one thing—that he's guilty." Sen. Richard Schweiker, R., Pa., said he doubted the Senate investigation could be completed without the tapes.

Two members of the Senate panel, Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., and Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, R., Conn., said the committee should continue the Watergate hearings during a month-long congressional recess, which is scheduled to begin on Aug. 3, to conclude the first phase. The committee's witness list includes 13 more persons before the bugging phase is ended.

Other aspects of the broad Senate inquiry are political sabotage and misuse of campaign funds.

At the White House, Mr. Warren said the office of the presidential counsel, which received the subpoenas late yesterday, was studying the "very complex legal situation involved" and "after such study will take appropriate action" with an announcement expected on Thursday.

The President would, of course, make the final decision on White House action, Mr. Warren said.

He was asked whether the President might ignore the subpoenas, but declined to get into a legal discussion about options available to the chief executive.

He also was asked whether Mr. Nixon would produce the subpoenaed tapes and documents if the courts eventually ordered that he do so.

That was when Mr. Warren said there is "no question that he would abide by court rulings," but declined "to get into a hypothetical discussion on this particular case because we are at a particularly sensitive and very complex legal situation."

"The President abides by the law," he said.

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THE LAST TRAGIC MOMENT—Man leaping from 16th floor as fire raged through 40-story Bogotá, Colombia, building Monday. The top 23 floors of the city's tallest building were destroyed by the blaze, which killed four and injured more than 100.

## Nixon to Contest Subpoenas, Will 'Abide by Court Rulings'

(Continued from Page 1) law, but we are in a situation now where the subpoenas have just arrived at the White House."

Mr. Warren said the White House response would be "in the context of letters" sent yesterday to Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the chairman of the Watergate committee, and to Mr. Cox. The White House letters said Mr. Nixon would not make the tapes or papers available to either investigation in order to preserve the sanctity of presidential documents under the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers between the branches of government.

Mr. Warren replied "Yes" when asked whether it meant that the President's action would be consistent with the views expressed in these letters.

The Senate committee's chief counsel, Samuel Dash, told newsmen on Capitol Hill it was "unlikely" that the committee would cite the President for contempt if he refuses to comply with the subpoenas.

"If the President does not respond affirmatively to the subpoenas," he said, "it is most likely that he would move to quash [the subpoenas] on constitutional grounds."

Instead of finding him in contempt, the counsel said, the Senate panel would "probably find it preferable to act on the motion to quash."

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., the committee's vice-chairman, said if the President failed to comply with the subpoenas, the members probably would seek full Senate authority to begin court action.

Two Views

Attorney General Richardson's statement today of his view that Mr. Nixon's decision "to protect the confidentiality of presidential conversations rests... on substantial legal and constitutional foundations" differs from that expressed yesterday by Mr. Cox.

The special Watergate investigator, who was appointed by Mr. Richardson and who works under the Justice Department's aegis, said in a statement: "Careful study before requesting the tapes convinced me that any blanket claim of privilege to withhold this evidence from a grand jury is without legal foundation."

"I dispute the constitutionality of the President's claim of privilege as applied to the administration of the criminal laws..."

Writing in behalf of the President yesterday, White House legal consultant Charles Alan Wright told Mr. Cox pointedly that "if you are an ordinary prosecutor and thus a part of the executive branch as well as an officer of the court, you are subject to the instructions of your superiors, up to and including the President, and can have access to presidential papers only as and if the President sees fit to make them available to you."

But even more significant, Mr. Wright wrote, is the fact that producing the tapes for Mr. Cox's use would lead to their use in court, and questions of separation of powers are in the forefront when the most confidential documents of the presidency are sought for use in the judicial branch.

The resolution of the constitutional question—which goes to the core of the U.S. concept of government—probably will rest with the U.S. Supreme Court. A decision by the high court could come within days or the case could drag on for years.

## Few Court Rulings on Privilege

## Legalities of President's Position

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—President Nixon based his refusal to furnish the White House tapes to the Senate Watergate committee on the imputed legal doctrines of separation of powers and executive privilege.

Neither of these uncertain principles has been tested in the courts in anything resembling the current Watergate context, but the President's action seemed certain to precipitate such a test, one that could reach the Supreme Court in a matter of months.

Separation of powers involves the theory that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government, established separately by the Constitution, do not have the power to encroach on each other's jurisdictional territory, in order to maintain a balance of authority among them.

Executive privilege is the rationale invoked by Presidents when they refuse to divulge to Congress or the courts private internal communications between the chief executive and his aides or among those aides, on the theory that some preliminary confidentiality is essential to any government.

## Letter to Ervin

In his letter to Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., the committee chairman, Mr. Nixon did not cite executive privilege as such, but he argued that the tapes contained "a great many very frank and very private comments... wholly extraneous to the committee's inquiry," in other words, private White House business.

Mr. Nixon also maintained that any attempt to understand the recordings of certain isolated meetings would require making public "an enormous number of other documents and tapes" and touch off "an endless process of disclosure of presidential records... highly confidential in nature."

In a parallel letter to the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, Prof. Charles Alan Wright, a new White House legal consultant, expanded the separation of powers argument to cover the President's refusal to provide the same information to a fellow official of the executive branch.

Prof. Wright, a private life a constitutional law professor at the University of Texas, told Prof. Cox that "separation-of-powers considerations are fully as applicable to a request from you as one from the Senate committee."

"It is clear... the reason you are seeking these tapes is to use some or all of them before grand juries or in criminal trials," Prof. Wright continued. "Production of them to you would lead to their use in the courts, and questions of separation of powers are in the forefront when the most confidential documents of the presidency are sought for use in the judicial branch."

## 1963 Decision

The White House legal adviser cited a 1963 decision of the Supreme Court as proclaiming the existence of "an inherent executive power which is protected in the constitutional system of separation of power."

That quotation was taken from a footnote to the high court's opinion that presented a contention of the government, but not a finding by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

In addition, the case cited by Prof. Wright, *United States v. Reynolds*, dealt with the government's right to refuse to divulge military secrets for use in a civil damage suit, rather than any situation comparable to Prof. Cox's seeking White House records of a different character.

In the course of his opinion, Chief Justice Vinson made an observation that would seem to run counter to Prof. Wright's case: "Judicial control over the evidence in a case cannot be abdicated to the caprice of executive officers."

The Ervin committee indicated how rapidly its members intend to press the now-inevitable court test of the President's legal position by issuing and serving subpoenas yesterday afternoon, within hours of receipt of the President's message.

## Timetable Uncertain

The timetable for the full course of the judicial challenge remained uncertain, however. If Mr. Nixon fails to honor the subpoenas, the Senate committee, probably joined by Prof. Cox, will go into federal district court in Washington in an effort to compel his compliance.

The committee could bring a contempt action against the President but might prefer a less arrogant-sounding mandamus suit, the normal remedy for citizens who wish to compel government officials to perform their regular duties. Prof. Cox could join in such an action.

Such a case would require the

filing of legal papers by both parties, oral arguments, deliberation by the judge and a decision. Then the same process would undoubtedly be repeated, at the instigation of the losing party, in the U.S. court of appeals for the District of Columbia.

A routine case can often take a year to clear each of these federal courts and another two in the Supreme Court. On the other hand, when time is of the essence, the process can be telescoped into a matter of days.

A year ago when the dispute over seating Illinois and California delegates to the Democratic National Convention wound up in federal court here, the entire process through the three

judicial levels was accomplished in less than a week.

Expediting the Nixon case would be largely up to judges involved. Although there would be no impending deadline comparable to the opening of the Democratic convention, would certainly be heavy political and moral pressure to resolve the controversy clouding President's authority as far as possible.

More as a matter of relations than law, it would appear unlikely that Prof. Wright and the rest of the President's legal advisers would seek to prolong an expenditure of time to pare their case.

## Ehrlichman Defends Position Use of 'Covert' Operations

(Continued from Page 1) nay, John J. Wilson, argued that a foreign intelligence activities clause could permit the burglary. "The foreign intelligence activities had nothing to do with the opinion of Ellsberg's psychiatrist about his intellectual or emotional or psychological state," said Sen. Ervin.

"How do you know that Mr. Chairman?" Mr. Ehrlichman asked. "Because I can understand the English language," Sen. Ervin rejoined. "My mother taught me."

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell testified earlier before the committee that he found out about the 1971 Ellsberg break-in, shortly after the Watergate break-in. He didn't tell Mr. Nixon for fear the President would "lower the boom" and jeopardize his own re-election.

Mr. Ehrlichman said he disagreed with this conclusion. He said he did not think the Ellsberg matter would have become public knowledge in any event, but if it had, it would have created no additional embarrassment for the Nixon campaign.

"If it is clearly understood that the President has the constitutional power to prevent the betrayal of national security secrets as I understand it does," he said, "that is well understood by the American people and an episode like that is seen in that context, there would not be any problem."

Mr. Ehrlichman said his impression was that Mr. Krogh, who had served on his staff at the White House, authorized the break-in in Beverly Hills, Calif.

He confirmed that he had approved an Aug. 11, 1971, memorandum from Mr. Krogh and David Young, another White House aide, recommending "that a covert operation be undertaken to examine all of the medical files still held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist."

Mr. Ehrlichman initiated that with the notation: "If done under your assurance that it is not traceable." He said his understanding of "covert" was "that I was not keen on the concept of the White House having investigators in the field and known to be in the field."

## Different Version

Mr. Nixon, in his May 23 statement on Watergate, gave a different version of the Ellsberg break-in than he did today. He told of assigning Mr. Krogh the job of investigating the Pentagon papers leak and said:

"Because of the extreme gravity of the situation, and not then knowing what additional national secrets Mr. Ellsberg might disclose, I did impress upon Mr. Krogh the vital importance of the national security of his assignment."

"I did not authorize and had no knowledge of any illegal means to be used to achieve this goal."

However, because of the emphasis I put on the crucial importance of protecting the national security, I can understand how highly motivated individuals could have felt justified in engaging in specific activities that I would have disapproved had they been brought to my attention."

Pressed on another aspect of the May 23 statement, Mr. Ehrlichman said he had been told that the Department of Justice knew about the Ellsberg break-in nearly a year before it came to public attention.

He also intimated that other secret operations of the "Pentagon" have not yet come to light. On May 23, Mr. Nixon said he had instructed Mr. Ehrlichman and R. L. Haldeman soon after the Watergate break-in to insure that the FBI's investigation did not expose activities of the "Pentagon."

Asked if he interpreted this to mean he should prevent the FBI from finding out about the Ellsberg break-in, Mr. Ehrlichman said: "No, the Department of Justice already had that information."

He said Mr. Dean told him that he had learned that that information, including photographs, was in department hands. The break-in did not become public knowledge until April, when it landed like a bombshell in the trial of Mr. Ellsberg, leading to the dismissal of charges. There was criticism then that the department had known of the burglary for more than a week, but no indication that it had known of it for a year.

Mr. Ehrlichman told the Senate committee that Mr. Nixon's directive to keep "Pentagon" activities from being exposed "relates to some of the subject matters that I am at this not able to talk to the committee about, which the President impressed with a highest classification, which he is very vital to the national security of the country."

Mr. Dean did not press those matters.

## Acid Exchanges

But through much of questioning by the chief of there was an edge of tilt on both sides, punctuated by casual quibbles over words. Once Mr. Dean asserted a tortured exchange: "I suggest again is you are repeating the meaning of my question."

Through much of his more than 30-minute prepared statement, Mr. Ehrlichman sought to portray both himself and Nixon as spending virtually their time on matters other than Watergate.

"The vast percentage of working time was spent on substantive issues and on policy. About one-half of our time was spent on public campaign and the events which you have been concerned yourself as a committee."

He sought also to divorce himself from the Ellsberg break-in by hyping an association with Haldeman, the former House chief of staff.

While acknowledging friendship, he said: "I want to make the point of oversteering it that Mr. Haldeman and I lived very separate lives and careers in and out of the office. Mr. Dean to the contrary notwithstanding."

Of Mr. Dean, the only one to seriously implicate Mr. Ehrlichman in the cover-up, Mr. Ehrlichman said:

"John Dean said one in his testimony false to the other falsehoods when he said the Watergate probably the major thing was occurring at this point, in the White House on June 17 and Sept. 15, 1972."

"The counsel is supposed to be the 'conscience of the House.'"

He and Mr. Dean, not to his legs, held only 22 to 23 on any subject during the weeks between the Watergate break-in and the election. "Dean testified that Watergate covered up the fact that the Ellsberg break-in and all of the other meetings I was having with about it."

Despite Mr. Ehrlichman's activities in October, Dean, on the other hand, found things so quiet a planned the most ex-honeymoon in White House history in this time."

Despite Mr. Dean's pleading a position of "story about fear and panic" in the White House, the President is not paranoid, weird, or on the subject of demons or hypersensitive to criticism.

On some other subject, Ehrlichman made these remarks: "The Ellsberg break-in was organized because Director J. Edgar Hoover was poised to questioning Mr. Burg's wife's family and derailed the transfer and de of a top man who had a routine request to in Mr. Ellsberg's father-in-law."

That he was not as wiretapping in regard to concerning the SAIT tal that he was aware of it and to others, unspecified, ity leaks.

That he could not contacting the CIA to Howard Hunt in the Ellsberg. There has been too that Hunt, a convicted burglar, received false pass camera and other aid as of Mr. Ehrlichman's intent."

That he hired former FBI police chief to address services to, among other things, scout "the potential for vulnerability. So I am aware... Mr. U conducted his assignments and properly in all respect."

Talks in Geneva Decide Not To

GENEVA, July 24 (Reu) The 25-nation Geneva summit conference lapsed into silence again today for the time in this summer session cause no delegate wanted a routine twice-weekly adjourned after four without anybody's address. The chairman, Nicolai di Bello of Norway, then the next day for Thursday.

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	62	72	Overcast
ALASKA	50	60	Sunny
ARIZONA	70	80	Sunny
ARKANSAS	60	70	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	60	70	Sunny
COLORADO	50	60	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	60	70	Sunny
DELAWARE	60	70	Sunny
FLORIDA	60	70	Sunny
GEORGIA	60	70	Sunny
ILLINOIS	60	70	Sunny
INDIANA	60	70	Sunny
IOWA	60	70	Sunny
KANSAS	60	70	Sunny
KENTUCKY	60	70	Sunny
LABAMA	60	70	Sunny
MAINE	60	70	Sunny
MARYLAND	60	70	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	60	70	Sunny
MICHIGAN	60	70	Sunny
MINNESOTA	60	70	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	60	70	Sunny
MISSOURI	60	70	Sunny
MONTANA	60	70	Sunny
NEBRASKA	60	70	Sunny
NEVADA	60	70	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	60	70	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	60	70	Sunny
NEW YORK	60	70	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	60	70	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	60	70	Sunny
OHIO	60	70	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	60	70	Sunny
OREGON	60	70	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	60	70	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	60	70	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	60	70	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	60	70	Sunny
TENNESSEE	60	70	Sunny
TEXAS	60	70	Sunny
UTAH	60	70	Sunny
Vermont	60	70	Sunny
VIRGINIA	60	70	Sunny
WASHINGTON	60	70	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	60	70	Sunny
WISCONSIN	60	70	Sunny
WYOMING	60	70	Sunny

(Continued on Page 1)



Says Nixon Exceeded Powers

## Federal Court Voids Freeze On Subsidized Housing Funds

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—A federal court ruled yesterday that President Nixon acted illegally in January in freezing funds for subsidized housing. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey's order said Mr. Nixon overstepped his executive powers in a matter decided by Congress.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives opened debate on a bill that would give Congress

the power to override any presidential impoundment. The bill would permit either house to void the impoundment by the simple passage of a resolution within 60 days of the action. It faces a presidential veto if enacted.

The Senate already has passed its own version of anti-impoundment legislation. The bill, whose author is Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., would automatically terminate impoundment in 60 days if it was not agreed to by both chambers.

Judge Richey's decision was the latest in a series denying the constitutionality of Mr. Nixon's withholding of funds approved by Congress.

Depending on the source, estimates of the amount the President has impounded ranged from \$8.7 billion to \$18 billion.

Judge Richey's order voids the administration's 18-month moratorium on federal subsidies for low-cost housing—a freeze that provoked cries from builders, who contended that it would cost the economy more than \$10 billion.

Funds for the housing programs already had been approved by Congress, said the Department of Housing and Urban Development had not used.

In an 18-page order, the court rejected HUD's contention that the freeze order was within Mr. Nixon's executive power under the Second Amendment of the Constitution.

A HUD spokesman said officials would withhold comment until given a chance to study the decision. But the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, termed it a victory for "tens of millions of minority and low income persons."

Under the subsidized housing program, low-income families could obtain loans from the government for as low as 1 percent. The Farmers Home Administration alone had budgeted about \$2.1 billion for the program in the fiscal year that ended June 30.

3 Programs Revived  
Judge Richey ordered specifically that three federal subsidized housing programs affected by the freeze be reinstated immediately and instructed Housing Secretary James T. Lynn and Budget Director Roy L. Ash to resume accepting and processing, pending new applications for the aid.

In another matter, the administration indicated yesterday in unmistakable terms that Mr. Nixon would veto proposed legislation to solve the Northeast rail crisis.

Under Secretary of Transportation John W. Barnum labeled as "unacceptable" Senate and House versions of bills to reorganize the bankrupt Penn Central and other failing Northeastern railroads.

Mr. Barnum "quite forthrightly destroyed" the congressional proposals, E. Spencer Miller, president of the Maine Central Railroad said afterward.

Mr. Barnum said at a meeting of rail operators and users that legislation proposed by Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., merely gave the Interstate Commerce Commission to study the problem for another year. He referred to the bill as a "federal balling out" of the bankrupt railroads and "an unwarranted burden on the taxpayer."

The measure sponsored by Rep. Richard C. Shoup, R. Mont., would set up a for-profit Northeast rail corporation backed by \$2 billion in government-guaranteed bonds.

## Senate Bill Would Provide Public Funds for Candidates

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Legislation providing for substantial public financing of presidential primaries as well as general elections was proposed in the Senate today.

The bill, sponsored by Sens. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., and Richard S. Schweiker, R. Pa., also would put a \$3,000 limit on individual contributions to a presidential candidate.

The senators announced the plan at a joint news conference with John W. Gardner, chairman of Common Cause, a citizens' group that helped draft it.

Sen. Mondale said legislation of this kind is "the single most important election reform that can emerge from Watergate."

Similarly, Sen. Schweiker said it is designed "to insure a future Watergate will not happen."

Another Bill Due  
However, they said they will not offer their proposal as an amendment to a bill coming up in the Senate tomorrow to put a ceiling on campaign contributions and spending. Instead, they said they will request the Senate Finance Committee to conduct hearings on it in September after Congress returns from a recess starting Aug. 3.

The Mondale-Schweiker bill would build on legislation enacted in 1971 under which individual taxpayers may earmark a portion of the income tax they owe for a presidential campaign fund.

Their proposal provides that each \$1 checked off by taxpayers would be matched by another

dollar from the federal Treasury to help finance the general election campaigns of presidential candidates.

Sens. Mondale and Schweiker estimated that this would raise two-thirds of the \$30 million a candidate would be permitted to spend in his campaign. The rest of a candidate's funds would be raised by contributions, but cash contributions in excess of \$100 would be banned and no individual could contribute more than \$3,000.

To finance the primary campaigns of candidates seeking the presidential nomination, the bill provides for the Treasury to match individual contributions of up to \$100. A \$15-million limit would be placed on the amount a candidate could spend in the prenomination period.

The senators said that if public financing is to accomplish its intended purpose of freeing candidates from dependence on special interests—and big-money gifts—it must apply to primary campaigns as well as general elections.

Soviet-French Talks  
MOSCOW, July 24 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev today rejected Edgar Faure, chairman of the French National Assembly, for talks on Soviet-French relations.

Tass said their conversation, which also included international questions, passed in a friendly atmosphere, but gave no details.

## Shah Meets Diplomat, 14

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 24 (AP).—The Shah of Iran, stopping here yesterday for a night's rest before meeting President Nixon at the White House, took time to talk politics with a 14-year-old California boy.

As he gave his autograph to Guy Olsen of Santa Monica, he asked the boy, "How do you like President Nixon?"

"Great," the boy replied. Later young Olsen said his opinion of the President had declined since the Watergate scandal but that he did not want to tell the Shah that.

"I didn't want to ruin his visit," he said.

## Nixon, Shah Pledge Effort For Peace

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon and the Shah of Iran today pledged to work together for peace in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area and to consult closely as the United States continued its efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Communist powers.

The Shah, who received a warm welcome from the President at the start of a three-day state visit, praised Mr. Nixon's approach to the Soviet Union and China, saying they were a source of inspiration for the world.

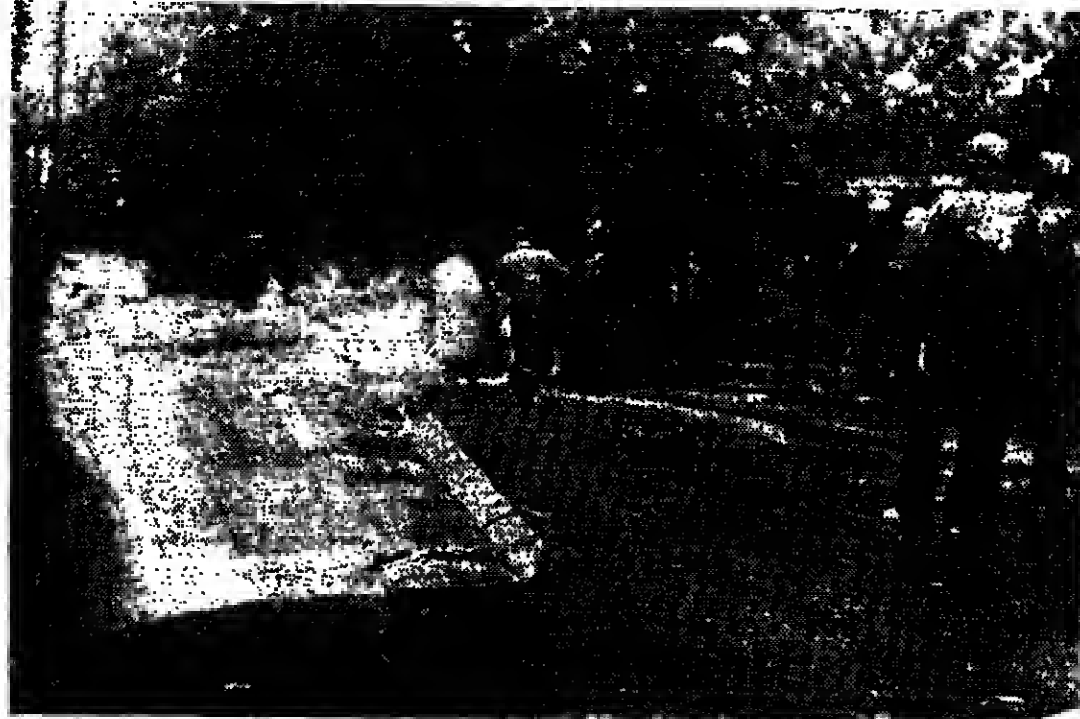
The Shah said negotiations in good faith could bring excellent results. But, striking a peace-through-strength note, he advised, "We have got to be vigilant, we have got to be firm, we have got to be patient, and we have got to be strong."

President Nixon linked the Shah's visit with his recent talks with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, saying the Iranian ruler was the first head of state to come to Washington since the American-Soviet summit last month.

Key, Central Area  
Of all the areas that posed a potential threat to peace, he said, Iran was in a key, central area—which includes the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, from which Britain has withdrawn its forces, and the region surrounding it.

Mr. Nixon and the Shah, who last met in Iran in June, 1972, after the Moscow summit, were expected to discuss oil and Iran's crucial role in the Middle East during their White House talks.

Iran is the second largest oil producer in the Persian Gulf, after Saudi Arabia, yielding about 5.8 million barrels a day.



ST. LOUIS CRASH—Rescue workers continue search for victims of airplane crash in a residential area of St. Louis. A large part of the plane's wing can be seen at the left.

## Tried to Land in Rainstorm

### Turbojet Crashes Near St. Louis, 36 of 44 Die

ST. LOUIS, July 24 (AP).—An Ozark Air Lines turbojet approaching St. Louis in a blinding rainstorm crashed in a suburban residential area last night, killing 36 of 44 aboard.

Federal investigators today examined the wreckage of the Fairchild-227. There was no official explanation of what caused the plane, which was approaching Lambert Airport at low altitude, to plunge into a wooded ravine about four miles short of its target.

A Federal Aviation Administration official said the plane's pilot radioed shortly before the crash that he believed he was in a tornado and that the plane had been struck at least once by lightning. The National Weather Service said, however, that although reports of tornadoes were received, none of the sightings was confirmed.

Investigation teams removed the plane's flight recorder from the scene as rescue workers were taking the remaining bodies from the wreckage. The FAA said tapes of the conversation between the pilot, Arvid L. Lunde, and the control tower would be studied in a search for clues to the crash.

Both wings were ripped from

the plane as it plunged through trees, knocking down power lines and showering the area with debris. No injuries to persons on the ground were reported.

Ozark said the plane, Flight 809, originated in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon and was carrying 41 passengers and a crew of three.

Winds peaking at 37 miles per hour accompanied a downpour of nearly two inches of rain during the brief storm that came at the time of the crash. Two giant oak trees stopped the plane's descent just short of an occupied gymnasium on the campus

of the University of Missouri-St. Louis in suburban Normandy. Conditions at the airport, although bad, were described by an FAA official as "not bad enough to close down operations."

"About a half-dozen planes landed during the 15 minutes just before and after the crash," the official, Joseph Frets, said. "One did not, but it may have been because of tough crosswinds on the runways. Visibility was spotty and showers were moving across. Everything was kind of temporary, good one minute and bad the next."

## Affects Lawyers, Doctors

### Senate Unit Votes to Curtail Tax Breaks

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).

The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to change the law under which doctors, lawyers and other professionals have been able to save thousands of dollars of federal income taxes each year by incorporating and making large tax-free deductions for their own retirement plans.

The committee approved the crackdown on these "professional

corporations" as it all but completed action on a major revision of the pension laws.

The committee added a new section to the tax laws that would permit persons who work for an employer who has no pension plan to put aside up to \$1,000 a year in a personal pension plan and deduct the amount from his taxable income.

The committee also voted to liberalize the present rules that apply to self-employed persons who set up a retirement plan for themselves and their employees.

The overall bill provides substantial greater protections for many employees—and accompanying higher costs to employers—than the legislation proposed by the administration.

The Finance Committee has reached tentative agreement in principle on all the major provisions of the pension reform bill, but will meet again tomorrow to go over each of its decisions. "There is a possibility, but not a likelihood, that the committee could reverse itself on some points, members said."

Retirement Plans

While the committee put new restrictions on the tax deductions that may be taken by the participants in so-called "professional corporations," it also greatly enlarged the deductions that self-employed persons—incorporated or not—may take for their own retirement plans.

At present, self-employed persons may use up to 10 percent of annual earned income, or \$2,000 a year, in retirement plans, and pay no taxes on this income, providing the plan also covers their employees in a nondiscriminatory way.

The committee voted today to increase those limits to 15 percent and \$7,500, whichever is higher, with an additional limitation that only the first \$100,000 of income annually could be counted. The new limitation is aimed at keeping highly paid self-employed persons from setting up a plan that involves very low percentage deductions, both for themselves and their employees, but which would yield very high dollar deductions for themselves.

The committee also decided that certain types of corporations—its aim was to hit the "professional corporations"—would have to abide by the same limits as those set up for the self-employed.

The new restrictions would

## U Nu Going to U.S.; Plans to Be Lecturer

BANGKOK, July 24 (AP).—Former Burmese Premier U Nu, who has lived in political exile in Thailand for seven years, left here today for the United States where he hopes to become a lecturer.

The Thai government has asked U Nu to leave the country in July because he was involved in political activities.

Since 1955, when he was granted political asylum here, U Nu has been accused of leading Burmese rebels using Thai territory on the borders for a hit and run campaign against Gen. Ne Win's army.

## Contradicting Traders' Testimony

### U.S. Aide Denies He Was Told of Grain Deal

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—A top official of the Department of Agriculture denied under oath yesterday that he had advanced information on the big Russian grain deal. Three officers of the Continental Grain Co. have testified that he was told about it last July.

"I do not recall receiving any such information and have reason to doubt that it was ever communicated to me," Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carroll C. Brumthaver told a hearing of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

A major issue of the hearings is the secrecy with which the sales to the Russians were made and charges that excessive sales have fueled a consumer price increase. Many here believe that the export subsidies involved were excessive.

Farm spokesmen have charged that wheat producers in several states lost money because the Department of Agriculture withheld information about the magnitude of the sale. More than \$1 billion in grain was sold to the Soviet Union in less than two months, beginning early last July. Subsidy payments on wheat exports totaled \$300 million.

Contacted Twice

Bernard Steinweg, senior vice-president of Continental, also testified under oath, said on Friday that he conveyed information to Mr. Brumthaver July 3 and July 6, 1972, before and after closing the biggest grain deal in history.

Mr. Steinweg said he visited Mr. Brumthaver on July 3 and told him of negotiations with the Russians for the sale of more than four million tons of wheat and three million tons of corn. He asked for an assurance that

export subsidies would be continued. He said that he telephoned Mr. Brumthaver on July 6 and informed him that the deal had been closed.

Two other vice-presidents of Continental gave affidavits affirming that they accompanied Mr. Steinweg to the meeting. They supported his account of what happened.

Mr. Steinweg also testified that he had not asked for secrecy.

Mr. Brumthaver said that he did not recall when the meeting with Mr. Steinweg occurred, the information that Mr. Steinweg said he gave or the presence of the two other vice-presidents. He said that he could not recall the purported follow-up telephone call confirming the sale.

"The statement by Mr. Steinweg to the effect that he told me that an actual wheat sale had been made is very puzzling," Mr. Brumthaver said. "It is particularly confusing when he indicated that the information was not confidential."

"Why would he give me such information, and risk public disclosure of the magnitude of this transaction, to commodity speculators and to their own competition?"

Mr. Brumthaver said he recalled meeting with Mr. Steinweg, but felt that the meeting occurred after July 8, when a \$750-million credit arrangement between the United States and the Soviet Union was announced.

Asked about his knowledge of the figures involved, he said, "I only recall a tonnage of grain," not specific figures for corn and wheat.

When Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., argued that it would have been logical for Continental to seek assurances on subsidies only during negotiations for the deal, which was closed on July 5, Mr. Brumthaver said:

"I have no reason to doubt that he met with me July 3, but I did not recall meeting with anyone for the trade prior to the agreement."

Sen. Jackson also focused on testimony last September before a

## Dallas Policeman Kills Suspect, 12

DALLAS, July 24 (Reuters).—A 12-year-old handcuffed boy sitting in a patrol car was shot through the head and killed by a policeman early today.

The boy, a Mexican-American, had been taken with his elder brother from his home only minutes earlier as suspect in a burglary involving \$2.

A police spokesman said policeman Larry Cain was sitting behind the boy with his revolver pointed at his head in an attempt to make him name an accomplice when the gun went off.

Mr. Cain was arrested, charged with murder, arraigned and released on \$5,000 bond. He was suspended indefinitely. Mr. Cain was reported in shock after the shooting.

## Alpine Tunnel Blocked

MARTIGNY, Switzerland, July 24 (Reuters).—A rockslide today blocked the entrance on the Swiss side of the Grand St. Bernard tunnel near here. The tunnel connects Switzerland and Italy. Officials hoped the tunnel would be cleared by tomorrow.

## Isabel Peron's Campaign Begins For Vice-Presidential Nomination

BUENOS AIRES, July 24 (UPI).—Posters sponsored by the Justicialista party of former President Juan D. Peron today launched the campaign of Mr. Peron's third wife, Isabel, for the vice-presidential spot in the Sept. 23 elections.

The "Peron-Peron" ticket is one of several possibilities being considered by the 77-year-old leader, who is expected to win the presidency by a landslide. The elections were called after Hector J. Campora, a Peronist party candidate elected to the presidency on March 11, resigned to allow Mr. Peron to regain power.

Isabel Martinez de Peron, 40, was a former cabaret dancer who met Mr. Peron in exile and married him in 1961. Mr. Peron returned here last month after 18 years in exile.

Mr. Peron's second wife, Eva, a radio actress who died of cancer in 1952, was proclaimed a vice-presidential candidate. In 1951, when her husband ran for his second term, she was forced to turn down the nomination, however, because of military pressure on Mr. Peron.

Military officials have indicated that they would prefer Ricardo Balbin, a candidate from the country's second-largest party, as a "national



Isabel Peron

unity" choice for vice-president. Mr. Balbin heads the Radical party.

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## Constitutional Duties

President Nixon's refusal to accede to the request of the Senate Watergate committee to make some presidential papers and certain tapes of his conversations available to the committee and his parallel refusal to special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox's requests to make some specific tapes available to that office have precipitated a constitutional crisis for no real constitutional or legal reason. In his most recent letter to Sen. Sam Ervin denying access to the tapes, the President refers to his earlier letter of July 6 denying the committee access to presidential papers.

Mr. Nixon's letter of July 6 contains not only the essence of his reason for refusing the requests by Sen. Ervin and Mr. Cox but also a passage which effectively refutes his argument. The heart of the July 6 letter was that to turn over the requested papers "would inevitably result in the attrition, and the eventual destruction of the indispensable principle of confidentiality of presidential papers. Later in the same letter, in discussing his reasons for refusing to testify before the committee, he put his constitutional duty rather succinctly and, in our view, destroyed all his lesser arguments when he spoke of "the duty of every President to protect and defend the constitutional rights and powers of his office [as] an obligation that runs directly to the people of this country." This latter obligation is far larger than any "principle" concerning the confidentiality of presidential papers.

What is at issue here is not a question which may be resolved by legal needlework as, for example, it would be if the issue concerned how far the legislative branch can inquire into the thought processes and confidential exchanges within the executive as it administers, under the Constitution, the laws of the United States. Sen. Ervin and Mr. Cox are not asking whether criminal activity has in fact, touched and tarnished the office of the president. We know it has because we have heard about it from Messrs. Mitchell, Dean, Magruder et al. What is at issue is only to what extent those crimes we already know about have corroded and compromised that high office.

In other words, the presidency—and with it the country—already have been badly damaged. The question now becomes, how that office—and thereby the country—can best be served by all who are involved, including the President. It is the integrity of the office—not the sanctity of presidential papers or tapes or conversations which the confessed actions of the Deans, Mitchells and Magruder have put at issue, and it is that integrity that the various governmental processes now at play must salvage. Mr. Nixon, more than either Sen. Ervin or Mr. Cox, is in a unique

position to do this. And he was right, we think, when he argued that his duty to protect and enhance that office ran "directly to the people of this country."

The narrow considerations of separation of powers and executive privilege—whatever their applicability in other contexts may be—simply do not apply where the actions under investigation relate not to papers or conversations having to do with the execution of the laws under the Constitution, but rather with criminal activities at the core of government which erode both the moral and the political authority of the presidency. A one-time waiver of these principles in the effort to clean up the presidency can in no sense be deemed a permanent waiver, nor indeed can it be deemed to diminish the office or to prejudice future claims to executive privilege.

On the contrary, opening up the papers at this time would be an act of courage born of confidence on Mr. Nixon's part which would immeasurably enhance the people's trust in him—as distinct from those who have served him and the country so badly in his name. This is particularly so if the tapes, as he says, are consistent "with what I know to be the truth and what I have stated to be the truth." The country is prepared to accept, we would suppose, the reasonable amount of ambiguity that the tapes would necessarily contain. But it is not prepared for the President of the United States to allege, on the one hand, that he has it within his power to produce evidence which would help clear up one of the most dismal episodes in American history and then to refuse, on the other hand, to do so.

Mr. Nixon can still uphold his duty to his office and to the public by reversing himself and producing his evidence. That it might not "settle" anything, as he contends, does not distinguish it from most of the other evidence that has been presented in this case so far. That it would help us get to the bottom of the Watergate affair—which the President earnestly insists is what he wants most to do—seems indisputable. The alternative would seem to us to serve nobody's purpose—not even the President's. For if there is something in this evidence which conceivably might be misconstrued by the public to his disadvantage, there is something in withholding it which is certain in the end to be far more damaging. His choice, in short, is between a risk which is marginal by his own estimate, and the certainty that by suppressing his evidence he will inflict upon himself the incriminating inference suggested by Sen. Ervin that he has something to hide—something so harmful to his case that he is determined to hide it indefinitely.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Persian Market

The partnership between the United States and Iran, symbolized by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's visit to Washington this week, offers many obvious advantages to this country. But Americans should also be aware of the dangers inherent in this expanding involvement.

To the White House, Iran represents a Nixon Doctrine ideal: A small stable state which is willing and apparently able to defend both itself and parallel American interests in a vitally strategic area. The Shah, moreover, offers an almost irresistible bonus. With its revenues totaling nearly \$3 billion annually and rising, the Iranian ruler is able to pay hard cash for the costly, sophisticated weapons he is seeking. That means a badly needed boost to the U.S. balance of payments and such subsidiary benefits as sustained employment in some American defense industries and possible lower per unit cost to the American taxpayers for some weapons systems.

Furthermore, as the world's fourth largest oil producer, Iran can offer a friendly United States a significant alternative source of supply in case a threatened Arab oil boycott should materialize—a hedge against a possible energy crunch that cannot be lightly dismissed.

Given the tradition from which he springs and the climate in which he operates, the shah has been in many ways an admirable ruler. His 10-year-old "white revolution" has gone a long way toward transforming the feudal Iranian society and building a viable economy that will not remain dependent on oil revenues.

There is danger, however, in the shah's emerging ambitions for Iranian hegemony in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas. Excessive military spending in pursuit of this vision could retard domestic development which is essential to the continued stability of the regime. Iran's rapid military build-up could heighten tension with apprehensive neighbors, compounding the regional instability that it is intended to reduce.

The American military advisers and technicians now flooding into Iran along with American arms could involuntarily ensnare the United States in domestic and foreign quarrels of the shah that would have nothing to do with American interests. The Iranian connection has its advantages, but it also entails risks that must not be overlooked as the shah presses for still more sophisticated American arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Sadat's Anniversary

President Sadat's speech Monday on the 21st anniversary of the Egyptian revolution was the gloomiest statement ever made on such an occasion. It was a reflection of the difficulties and frustrations which now face the Egyptian leader. These essentially boil down to two distinct but interrelated mat-

ters. What does he do about the proposed merger with Libya which is due to take effect from Sept. 1? And how can he achieve any progress toward a Middle East settlement when there appears to be so little help from the two super powers, especially America?

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 25, 1898

WASHINGTON—It is estimated that the entire force destined for the Porto Rico expedition amounts to 40,000. The operations against the island are of great interest here for the reason that it is destined shortly to become a permanent possession of the United States. Naval and other military men in particular look to Porto Rico as a training school for their profession and as a most important base in the future of the United States.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1923

PARIS—M. Poincaré does not agree with the American idea of putting off payment of the French war debt for 15 years on condition that Germany's main payments in cash are suspended for that period. While no debt payments can be made to the United States during the next three or four years, something must be obtained from Germany to supplement France's interior borrowing. Even Germany has not asked for a moratorium of more than four years.



## Europe's Nightmare-Dream

By C. L. Sulzberger

DENVER—"Finlandization" has been a code word for years in West Europe. It implies gradual neutralization, largely precipitated by bilateral superpower dealings, which would reduce American defense strength on Europe's side of the Atlantic and implicitly weaken the degree of U.S. commitment to protect that area.

For West Europeans, "Finlandization" means that it would ultimately expose them to pressures from the nearby Soviet Union while the United States looked back toward neo-isolationism.

Finland is chosen as a symbol: a democratic country over whose politics, nevertheless, Moscow broadens some kind of veto; a country with a free market system, capital and labor unions; nevertheless, a country tied to the U.S.S.R. on all crucial international matters.

This is a status no West European land wants, whether it is allied to the United States or whether it is neutral. "Finlandization" is an unacceptable formula. But such is not at all the case for East Europe. Indeed, for East Europe "Finlandization" is the only logical goal.

### A Quiet Search

The most important political movement in that region is a quiet search for more and more independence from the Soviet Union. This is even somewhat true of Yugoslavia, which opted out of satellite status in 1948 and started, a nominal political position envied by the rest of East Europe ever since.

The Yugoslavians know that when their 62-year-old hero, Marshal Tito, dies, they may face difficulties resulting from centrifugal forces inside the country and Soviet pressures outside it. They are therefore trying to prepare for a stable continuation of Tito's policy and administration, but this is far from easy to accomplish.

Today all governments in the outright pro-Soviet part of East Europe joined in the Warsaw Pact are headed by a post-war generation. Their leaders are nationalists and were not brought to power by Russian tanks in 1945.

They have in common an urge to move in any field where it is possible to gain more economic, social and military independence so they can speak with their own voices, not as echoes. But they have no intention of provoking Moscow by dramatic actions.

### Lessons Taught

There has been a long sequence of lessons teaching what can happen when any one of them goes too far or too fast—Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia. Despite all the East-West détente, the famous Brezhnev doctrine asserting Moscow's "right" to intervene in any "socialist state" has never been officially abandoned.

Thus East Europe knows it must progress slowly, patiently and if possible invisibly if it is to approach any semblance of independence. And for East Europe the very best example to ape is that of Finland. For these reasons, "Finlandization" means a quite different and more hopeful thing to East Europeans than it does to West Europeans. It means reducing rather than increasing the degree of Soviet influence.

It took a long time before the word "Finlandization" was coined among Westerners, a time during which Finland itself pushed hard

on Moscow's behalf for the European security negotiations which have now been started, the first round having significantly met in Helsinki. And the word "Finlandization" has not yet even been coined among Easterners, although they know what it implies to them.

### Concept Grows

What is a nightmare in the West is a dream in the East. But in each case the concept, whether geographically defined or geographically coveted, has assumed more life as a result of the series of Nixon-Brezhnev negotiations.

In West Europe there is a dislike for the fact that Washington and Moscow have discussed—if not agreed on—issues affecting European security without consulting West Europe in advance, although informing it afterward. In East Europe there was no

ambition for consultation, but there is a craving for information. In each case there is somewhat of a feeling that Europe is being shunted aside on crucial matters—although the East is used to that.

The big fear in the West is that Washington will eventually reduce its forces there and water down its commitments. The big hope in the East is that there will be sufficient accord on this between the superpowers to insure that the Russians will also pare their troops and lower their profile.

All Europe is now gaining increased interest in the mirage of "Finlandization," which means two contrasting things politically, a fear and a hope. This could never prove a basis for true continental unity. Mixing nightmares and dreams produces schizophrenia.

## Divisions in the New White House Staff

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—"The longer I'm here the more the President will like Haig and dislike me."

That blunt comment about President Nixon's chief of staff, Alexander Haig, was made to Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News by President Nixon's chief political counselor, Melvin Laird. In manifold ways it announces the greatly divided character of the post-Watergate White House.

The basic fact is that Watergate has severely eroded President Nixon's personal authority. As Mr. Laird's crack intimates, independent men all over the government are now venturing forth on their own. The result is a battle royal inside the White House.

One group of advisers, centering around Laird, is disposed to bend the President in the direction of accommodation to the rest of the government. Another group, including the old advisers and centering now around Gen. Haig, is trying to reassert Mr. Nixon's

interest whims over the government. The clash between the two approaches has surfaced in several important episodes.

The first example of this division showed up on the matter of a deadline to end American bombing in Cambodia. Mr. Laird was sensitive to congressional pressure for a cut-off date. He negotiated with leaders of the House an arrangement that would have suspended American bombing in Cambodia on Sept. 1.

But the President kicked at the idea of any deadline. Gen. Haig and Henry Kissinger, the chief national security adviser, back Mr. Nixon. The White House made a special effort in the Congress to do away with the deadline. The Congress, enraged, finally forced agreement on an Aug. 15 deadline which applied to all of Indochina, not just Cambodia.

A second example is the recent flurry of rumors about the possibility that Mr. Kissinger might replace William Rogers as secretary of state. Apparently the President is disposed to make the change. But Mr. Laird and the men around him favor a move only if Secretary Rogers agrees.

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## President Nixon's Desperate Gamble

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's refusal to give his tape recordings to anybody, an absolute victory for White House hard-liners, constitutes a desperate gamble: To win back the American people by thumbing his nose at Republican politicians, Congress and his own special prosecutor.

The stunning finality of Mr. Nixon's refusal to supply evidence undercuts his last significant Republican support in Congress. But their defection was fully discounted by triumphant hard-liners on the White House staff. "Thank God," one such staffer told us. "The President has finally asserted himself, and the people will follow him."

That means the White House has returned full circle to the atmosphere which originally contributed to Watergate. Rebuffed by Congress, the President early in his administration felt forced to operate on his own—an autonomy tragically perverted by the multiple Watergate horrors. Once the scandal broke, shaken Mr. Nixon moved toward greater cooperation with Congress and Republican politicians. But Monday's refusal of the tapes means the President has reverted to seeking public approbation by exuding toughness.

### Aides' View

The reversion has been vigorously promoted by young middle-level presidential aides who abhorred Mr. Nixon's concessions the last three months—particularly bowing to bipartisan pressure for a special prosecutor. They have contended Mr. Nixon's rapid decline in the polls was caused by such concessions and that the American people will support him only when he exhibits strength.

These contentions were gradually accepted by Gen. Alexander Haig, the President's new chief of staff, who became convinced weeks ago that the Watergate crisis was produced by a coalition—if not a conspiracy—of politicians and journalists intent on Mr. Nixon's ruin. That, in turn, matched the attitude habitually taken by Mr. Nixon in time of crisis.

The decision is final, out of debate and not subject to appeal by softer-line advisers. "We have to accept it as it is," one gloomy senior White House staffer told us. Such critics can only hope for reemergence of Mr. Nixon's natural rooster confidence despite still more defections among what Nixon aides call "the sophisticates."

But that disaffection comprises congressional Republicans—including some House party leaders—who until now had steadfastly defended the President. While expecting Mr. Nixon would deny the tapes to Sen. Sam Ervin's Watergate committee, these Republicans assumed selected tapes would be supplied under tight limitations to Archibald Cox, the

special prosecutor. They were stunned by the President's flat denial, fearing the count will decide he has much to his

Similarly, Cox expected negotiation over the tapes, assuming incorrectly that the White House wanted to avoid a confrontation at all costs.

### Baker's Role

What both Cox and congressional Republicans failed to realize was the total reversal to defiance of the public establishment in search of support. Thus, presidential aide now deride Cox as a "harve" without a candidate. What has happened is typical reflected in the transformation of Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker role as the Ervin committee senior Republican.

Baker, conservative and Nixonite, began as a cautious defender of Mr. Nixon's position—helping the White House by opposing though unsuccessfully, immunity for deposed presidential counsel John W. Dean Jr. White House aides began explaining that Baker did not stand hard enough against Dean's munity and was altogether clumsy with Chairman Ervin.

Rumors of presidential disapproval were bluntly confirmed Baker two weeks ago. When Baker stood at his elbow, he telephoned the President to for a meeting between all of them. Mr. Nixon replied, would see Ervin (an agreed renege on Monday) but Baker. Since then Baker has been appalled by deepening presidential intransigence.

The hard line taken by President offends his champion. Baker's attacks on Nixon lead out of the White House irritate his fellow conservatives on Capitol Hill. Sen. Edward Gurney Florida, until now the staunch Nixonite on the Ervin committee is upset over denial of the ta

Having thus alienated every political supporter, President Nixon gambles that American public opinion will regard refusal as a defiant exercise courage rather than a shrewd admission of guilt. But Nixon's hard line Monday risked cut off any escape by routes. If the gamble for support fails, even his own admit, the President may have played his last card.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials, but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Jobert Is 'Sleeping Well'

## France Plans More A-Tests; Wave of Protests Mounting

PARIS, July 24 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said today there would be more French nuclear tests in the South Pacific, and declared the international wave of protests at the tests "will not prevent me from sleeping well at night."

As the protests continued, Peru broke off relations with France, complaining that the tests pollute the air, water and pasture. But Mr. Jobert, in a radio interview, said "France's decision would not prevent the French government from pursuing the tests."

## Rebels Seize Military Post In Philippines

JOLO, the Philippines, July 24 (AP).—After a 10-day siege, Muslim rebels have overthrown an important government military post on the northern tip of Jolo Island and dictated a surrender gaining them a vital cache of arms, military sources said today.

The fall of Camp Andres gave Muslim rebels seeking independence virtual control of the 400-square-mile island in the Sulu Archipelago, between the southern Philippines and the Malay Peninsula.

Islamic state of Sabah, more than 600 miles south of Manila. With the capture of Jolo town, three times its normal 40,000 by Muslims fleeing the fighting, and a settlement where one family is holding off the rebels, local and military sources said the island was controlled by rebels.

The Philippine armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Romeo C. Espino, flew away today to the echo of shots fired to prevent Muslim infiltrators from approaching the runway, after a two-hour visit to observe the situation.

## Soviet Ships Tag British Exercise

EDINBURGH, July 24 (Reuters).—Two Soviet vessels today shadowed a 26-ship British fleet engaged in exercises off the east coast of Scotland.

The Soviet ships, which first appeared yesterday, have so far twice been ordered to keep out of the immediate way of the British vessels engaged in the exercise.

Captain John de Winter of the British frigate Bristol said today: "The Russians are behaving immaculately. We asked them to stick around but to keep out of the way."

The British commander in chief, Adm. Sir Edward Ashmore, questioned the value of the Soviet shadowing.

The exercises, Britain's biggest for some years, were watched by defense ministers, ambassadors and military representatives of the NATO countries as well as by the Soviet destroyer and trawler.

DEATH NOTICE

CARLTON—On July 19, at his home, 4, Chelsea Terrace, Regent Park, London, (Billy) Carlton, devoted friend of friends, died peacefully at 11 a.m. after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two children, John and Susan. A funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. on Friday, July 27, at St. Martin's Church, Regent Park, London, W.1. Burial at St. Martin's Church, Regent Park, London, W.1, on Thursday, July 26, at 11 a.m.

We are asked to announce the death of Mr. G. H. MARTIN. The services will be held on Thursday, July 26, at 11 a.m. at St. Martin's Church, Regent Park, London, W.1. Burial at St. Martin's Church, Regent Park, London, W.1, on Thursday, July 26, at 11 a.m.

HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, 75009 Paris. Phone: 073-92-60.

FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

the second explosion in the 1973 nuclear test series.

The first detonation of a small nuclear device, believed to have involved a trigger for a hydrogen bomb, was made Saturday.

The departing Peruvian Ambassador to France, Augusto Morelli Pando, today handed the Foreign Ministry here his government's note severing diplomatic relations.

The French Ambassador to Peru, Albert Chabannon, recalled to Paris last week for consultations, is not expected to return to Lima. Peru is the second country to have broken off diplomatic ties with France because of its controversial nuclear tests.

During early French nuclear tests in the 1960s in the Algerian Sahara desert, Nigeria broke off relations with France and resumed them a few years later when General de Gaulle moved the testing center to Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia.

There is no real crisis between Peru and France, according to diplomatic circles here. The two countries have agreed to maintain their important military, trade and technical cooperation as well as consular and cultural relations.

The French and Peruvian governments have also agreed to leave their embassy premises in Lima and Lima in the care of a third country.

The French government does not expect any other of the Latin American countries which protested against the tests to follow Peru's lead.

Australia and New Zealand, who headed the anti-nuclear test campaign by taking France to the World Court, and lodging protest notes in Paris last Sunday, are not expected to go to the breaking point.

Brig. Gen. Jacques Paris de Bollardiere, who was detained last week by the French authorities at Mururoa along with other protesters from the yacht, Fri, said here today that he has received a telegram from Defense Minister Robert Galley informing him of his forced retirement.

General de Bollardiere, a resistance hero who once was arrested during the Algerian war after protesting against torture by French soldiers, is now classified as a reserve officer.

The general, who returned to Paris on board a hospital plane yesterday, said from his bed at a military hospital that he had staged a three-day hunger strike after his arrest at Mururoa.



Jack L. Begon

## U.S. Newsmen Missing in Italy; Covered Mafia

ROME, July 24 (AP).—The police launched a wide search in Rome and Sicily today for a missing American radio and television correspondent based in Rome. The police said they were investigating reports he had been pursuing a story on the Mafia.

Jack L. Begon, 62, a member of the American Broadcasting Company staff here, disappeared early Sunday.

The police said that on leaving home he told his wife he was going to the villa of the film producer, Carlo Ponti, in an attempt to interview Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, house guests of Mr. Ponti.

However, his car was found at Rome's Fiumicino Airport and his name appeared on the passenger list of a Sunday flight to Palermo.

The ABC office reported that upon opening yesterday they found Mr. Begon's eye glasses shattered on the floor and his desk in disorder.

Barrister Dunmore, chief of the ABC Rome bureau, said Mr. Begon had not been given any particular assignment concerning the Mafia. However, he added, "Begon had the same interest in Mafia activities as all foreign journalists based in Italy." He had done a program on the Mafia last fall.



LIFE-GIVING WATER—After going through a very long, dry period where the lack of water threatened all human, animal and plant life, the people of western Mali were more than overjoyed, as the picture above shows, when the rains did finally come.

## Brief Rain Revives Village in African Drought Region

DIAWALY, Mali, July 24 (UPI).—The drought was over for a day.

The children splashed and played in the muddy brown stream while their mothers washed clothes in metal washtubs on the bank and then hung them to dry on dead bushes nearby.

The stream ran next to their village in drought-stricken West Africa, where relief officials estimate that 30 million persons are going hungry and uncounted thousands have died.

The stream had been dry the day before, and—barring another freak rainstorm—would be dry again soon.

## Barman Dies, Toll in Ulster Rises to 855

BELFAST, July 24 (UPI).—A 38-year-old Protestant died today after being shot by gunmen in a weekend raid on his Belfast bar, police said.

Otherwise, today was a quiet day in Ulster, police said, although a 4-year-old boy and a man were injured in a tavern bombing last night.

The barman was fatally wounded and another man injured when three gunmen invaded his bar in the Protestant Shankill Road district Saturday night.

Three Protestants arrested in connection with the shooting will be charged with murder, police said.

The barman was the 855th person killed in four years of Ulster violence.

Police today identified another man killed this weekend in the Shankill Road area as a West German seaman.

## New Allegations Lodged Against Seven Ex-POWs

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—An Air Force major who spent nearly five years in North Vietnamese captivity filed new mutiny charges today against seven Army and Marine enlisted men who recently were cleared of other misconduct allegations.

Three of the seven have been honorably discharged from the Army since the earlier charges were dismissed July 3 and Pentagon lawyers said they cannot be tried under military law.

In a brief announcement, the Pentagon said that Maj. Edward W. Leonard Jr., 34, had preferred charges at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., against two Marines and five Army enlisted men under Article 94 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, a section dealing with mutiny.

"Maj. Leonard has advised the secretaries of the Army and Navy of this action," the announcement said. It gave no details, saying that copies of the specific charges have not yet been received at the Pentagon.

In a recent interview, Maj. Leonard accused the Army of failing to investigate the first charges which were filed by Air Force Col. Theodore W. Guy.

## Vietnam Prisoner Exchange Is Interrupted Once More

SAIGON, July 24 (Reuters).—The mass prisoner exchanges in South Vietnam ran into fresh trouble today, four days before the completion deadline laid down in last month's Paris peace communique.

A Saigon military spokesman said that only 235 Communist detainees out of a total of 1,200 due for release today were ferried to the Viet Cong-held town of Loc Ninh from Bien Hoa airbase.

Meanwhile, the freeing of South Vietnamese prisoners by the Viet Cong, scheduled to start today, also struck difficulties when planes sent in to pick up two small groups arrived late and the operation was postponed.

As the Loc Ninh batch was being taken off the aircraft, 24 detainees asked to stay with the South Vietnamese government side, the spokesman here said.

They said that between 300 and 400 young Communist personnel shouted slogans at the prisoners and shoved them around, trying to dissuade them from asking to remain under Saigon's control.

Further exchanges were halted for the day after South Vietnamese liaison officers at Loc Ninh airfield protested to their Viet Cong counterparts and the observer team of the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

The South Vietnamese spokesman said that the incident was being discussed by government and Viet Cong negotiators in Saigon, and it was presumed that there would be no further releases at Loc Ninh until the problem was sorted out.

Yesterday, the first day of the resumed release program, only about 800 of 900 detainees scheduled for release were set free.

The handing over of 19 South Vietnamese prisoners in Quang Tin Province, and another six in Quang Nam, was put off by Viet Cong liaison officers when the pick-up aircraft arrived late, the Saigon spokesman said.

But 26 South Vietnamese civilians were released by the Communist side at Thien Ngan, in Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Saigon. Twenty-eight were to have been handed over but the spokesman said two escaped from their Viet Cong guards during the night.

## Talks Suspended On Aid Program For N. Vietnam

PARIS, July 24 (UPI).—The United States and North Vietnam announced yesterday that their latest round of talks on U.S. aid to Hanoi have produced no final results and that the discussions were being temporarily suspended.

A joint statement, issued by the negotiating teams of the two countries, said: "The United States-Republic of Vietnam Joint Economic Commission resumed its work from June 18 to July 23, 1973. No conclusions have been reached."

"The two parties have temporarily suspended their meetings in order to report to their respective governments."

The commission had been set up after the conclusion of the Vietnam peace treaty Jan. 23 to seek agreement on the volume of aid President Nixon had promised Hanoi toward North Vietnam's reconstruction.

The delegations are led by Maurice J. Williams, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development, and Dang Viet Chau, Hanoi's finance minister.

## Gen. C. Dovas, 74, Ex-Aide to Kings, Dies in Athens

ATHENS, July 24 (UPI).—Retired Gen. Constantine Dovas, 74, a former premier who was senior adviser to King Constantine when he launched his abortive counter-coup in December, 1967, died today.

Gen. Dovas, who received his military training in Athens and Paris, won fame in 1947 when he successfully defended the border town of Konitsa against Communist guerrillas based in Albania.

## India Says It Seeks Better U.S. Relations

## New Economic Ties Needed, Aide Feels

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, July 24 (NTV).—The Indian government expressed a desire today to broaden ties and establish a "new economic relationship" with the United States.

"We are trying to improve our relations with the United States," said a senior official. "We are trying to put the events of 1971 behind us." Relations between the two countries soured in December, 1971, when the United States tacitly supported Pakistan during the India-Pakistan war that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh.

The official, who asked to remain unidentified, took the unusual step of summoning newsmen working for American media to make it plain that India sought a closer relationship with the United States. "There is no anger or irritation on our part," he said. "A dialogue has started."

The desire for better relations appeared to have been prompted in part by recent stories in American newspapers that India was seeking to terminate the U.S. technical assistance here. "The impression has been created of a difficult, obstinate India being uncooperative and, in spite of that, America being reasonable," he said. "The facts need to be given."

Beyond this, the official indicated that the chain of events not directly involving India-U.S. relations—the dollar crisis, the end of the Vietnam war, the emergence of Japan and a European bloc, the declining role of the United States as "bankers to the world"—had placed these relations in a new light. "We are in the process of building something new and fresh in our overall economic relations," he said.

American aid to India has totaled \$10 billion over the last two decades. Although aid was blocked during the 1971 war—and technical assistance to India is now ending—the United States is discussing continuation of a development aid program here of \$75 million, provisionally requested from Congress for the current fiscal year.

Today, the Indian official plainly sought to erase "the impression" that India had been "difficult" and was asking the Americans in the assistance program to leave. He said that the suspension of most U.S. aid during the war had forced India to reassess its economic relationship with the United States. "The suspension was made without consulting us," he said. "In view of this unilateral action, we decided from making requests for new technical assistance."

In further pursuit of better relations, the two countries yesterday reopened discussions of closing out America's huge rupee account here.

Bonn-Sofia Talks Set

BONN, July 24 (Reuters).—West Germany and Bulgaria are to open negotiations here next week on establishing diplomatic relations, the West German foreign ministry said today.

## Bhutto Gives Heath a Boost On Illegal-Immigrants Law

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, July 24 (WP).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, here on a brief official visit, today went out of his way to give Prime Minister Edward Heath a helping hand with a troubling domestic problem.

Mr. Bhutto's boost for Mr. Heath over the question of Pakistani immigrants promptly touched off speculation over what the British government may have promised Pakistan in return.

Before a luncheon of foreign correspondents, the Pakistani president said that Britain's new immigration law will not "inconvenience" his countrymen. To drive the point home, he added, "I foresee no difficulties for our nationals as a result of the immigration bill."

In fact, the new rules have aroused a storm of protest not only from the 1.6 million dark-skinned immigrants here but also British officials responsible for race relations. This is because the bill retroactively strips those who entered Britain illegally of the immunity from expulsion they enjoyed in the past. Until the new law came into effect this year, immigrants who had been smuggled in could stay here if they remained undetected for six months. Now they can be thrown out at any time.

Sir Geoffrey Wilson, head of the government's Race Relations Board, and Mark Bonham-Carter, head of the Community Relations Commission, have both denounced the measure, warning that it opens illegal immigrants to black-mail.

Mr. Bhutto's government, so Mr. Bhutto's soothing words are even more welcome. And his remarkable dismissal of his countrymen's plight suggests that he got or expects to get something important from his private talks with Mr. Heath.

One possibility is that London will pledge to try to persuade Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of

## Amalrik Starts A Hunger Strike In Siberia Camp

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP).—The imprisoned dissident writer, Andrei Amalrik, has begun a hunger strike in a Siberian labor camp to protest his second consecutive three-year sentence for allegedly "slandering" the Soviet Union with his works, his friends reported today.

They said the 35-year-old author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" was also protesting the authorities' refusal to let his wife, Gyuzele, attend his trial in Tula in northeastern Siberia.

Mrs. Amalrik, 30, an artist living in Moscow, traveled to Siberia for the July 10-15 trial but was denied permission to see her husband. Mr. Amalrik began the hunger strike July 20. The trial was reportedly open to local residents and the informants said Mr. Amalrik's lawyer was protesting Mrs. Amalrik's exclusion.

Mr. Amalrik was scheduled to end a three-year sentence May 21. But two days before his release, he was informed he would stand trial again on the same "slander" charges.

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## PARIS

### Givenchy's Fashion Message: If You're Rich, Look Rich

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 24.—I couldn't be happier for the world's wealthy women. For years, it has been chic for them to look as if they didn't have a nickel to spare. They have dragged through the era of the little nothing dress and been good sports about the whole casual sweater bit until Givenchy's new made-to-order collection this morning crystallized a new direction for their dressing. His message is: If you're a millionaire's bride or his girl friend, for heaven's sake play the part. Wear the hand-made look, the lavish fur, the beads, the sequins and the sexy shoes, and don't spare the checkbook.

Paris fashion may have been like this in prewar days but certainly since then, even when Dior was alive, nothing so utterly

luxurious as this collection has hit Paris. There isn't a poor, plain little fabric in sight. Even the wool jerseys are hand-quilted or striped with hand stitching. The black velvet coats and suits are hand-stitched in gold or silver thread.

The sequins are sewn on one by one to make the plaid dinner suits. The fur collars, cuffs and hem borders on everything are not everyday fox but fisher dyed in some of the extraordinary russet and pumpkin shades the designer likes this time. The gold snakeskin fabric that he uses for dresses, a long evening coat, a sou'wester hat and just details on lots of the clothes costs well over \$100 a yard. It looks as if Givenchy may have separated the sheep from the Oshbach's shoppers this time, though at the end of the show I heard him promising Oshbach's Sydney Gilder the address of a little man who can do it all by machine.

"Wouldn't you know this would happen just when the money situation is so bad," moaned Mrs. Edwin Hilson of New York soon after the show started. Mrs. Pierre Schlumberger, though, one of Givenchy's best customers, went taking down numbers unperturbed and Baroness Edmond de Rothschild, who was wearing a riveting emerald necklace with her apple green and white checked suit, smiled happily all through the collection.

Besides giving his ladies the rich look, Givenchy makes a strong statement about evening clothes. He has been trying out the ankle-length dress for the past few seasons, but this time it becomes the big story.

His ankle-length dresses are mostly slim sheaths that follow the figure without a belt line and are either cover-up with long, tight sleeves and a high collar or bare top with straps over the shoulders. The length just hides the ankle bone and sometimes Givenchy softens the look even more with an unpressed, billowing hemline, once called the harem hem. It's 10 years younger than the floor-length dress, possibly because it plays up the sexy, open-strap evening sandal, a wispy thing with a 4-inch heel and no platform. For dinner clothes, Givenchy brings back the Garbo, an open-toe shoe with a medium heel.

Givenchy loves colors. He starts his collection with coats made of knitted sueds cords and trimmed with brown fisher. The russet shades run all through the collection including an autumn leaf



Givenchy's over-stitched gray-yellow jersey suit.

color fisher greatcoat and a caramel camel suit with collar and cuffs of shaded golden fisher. He likes strong, bright blue and bottle green. There is almost no black in the collection and when he uses it, it is loaded with glitter, you can bet, or else dripping with silver fox.

Like most of the Paris designers, Givenchy likes mohair and long-haired fleeces for his daytime clothes. His mohair suits are a mad mixture of colors, most of them with longish jackets and slim skirts. In close touch with his customers, Givenchy does nothing about changing lengths, but keeps his hem lines at the most flattering point, just below the knees.

There are almost no prints in the collection, except the reptile markings which appear on every thing from the real snakeskin to sheer wool, crepe and chiffon or gold lamé for ankle-length evening dresses.

There are a few evening pajamas in the collection. They are the same length as the new dresses, gathered baret style at the ankles.

In Italy, Valentino delivered a version of the rich girl look and

Bill Blass had the idea when he said after his opening in New York, "I believe women want to look rich this year." It took the money and the prestige of a Paris collection though, finally to make the whole thing clear.

#### Courages

Courages, whose one-time pristine white school room of a fashion salon has now become a comfortable living room with deep white couches, has a charming new Caribbean cruise collection, all made of cotton. It includes ankle-length daytime dresses in fresh pink and blue checks and prints. An ankle-length coat covers a two-piece suit, bra and well-cut shorts. A good man may be hard to find, but so is a nicely proportioned pair of shorts for a woman, and Courages, who understands sports, has it.

In his couture collection, though, he seems more interested in evening dresses than active clothes. His long dresses, most of them made of wool, are still stiff. He has the most superb little sweaters in his boutique, especially the dew, short sleeved one, and you can't help wondering why he didn't think of extending it to the floor. It would have been a knockout for tossing into a suitcase and wearing anywhere.

#### Chanel

There has been lots of conjecture about this season's Chanel collection, designed the first time by Ramon Esparra, an associate of the late Balenciaga. Many of the familiar faces from the Balenciaga days waved the flag by showing up for the opening this afternoon.

The answer to all the conjectures is that, if you're still in the mood for a Chanel suit, Esparra can certainly deliver it. His version is even a little more spirited and younger than the original Chanel. Through the famous shoulders and upright arm holes are still the same, the skirts are a little shorter and the jackets briefer, neater and more tailored than Chanel's casual style.

Esparra uses good fabrics, though his taste is less for offbeat colors and textures than Mademoiselle's. His blouses, sometimes worn outside with gold chain belts, are all white crepe with tucked fronts and either round collars or bow ties. The Chanel shoes are all beige this time for the suite and two-tone only for cocktail clothes. The familiar quilted hand bags are carried with everything.

Number Five, the blond suit named for the famous Chanel perfume, is the winner, as it always was in Chanel's time.

Many of the coats showed flashes of Balenciaga. Hard to should stick to the tailored clothes that he obviously understands so well.

#### A Fall Exhibition

DIJON, France, July 24 (UPI).—An exhibition of art by hand-leaped artists from France and abroad, will take place Oct. 10 to Oct. 30 at the Galerie Casson Gérard in Dijon. Sponsors are Dr. Henry Berger, a Côte d'Or deputy to the National Assembly, and Robert Foulade, minister for the protection of nature and the environment.

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (UPI).—When 30-year-old chef Claude Clesienne and his Corsican partner Ours Mouscomacel bought Chez Max from its retiring creator Ours Maupuy last year, they were able to retain the restaurant's Michelin star without the usual probationary wait for approval.

Remarkable enough, in view of Mr. Clesienne's relative youth (he had his training at Robert Monassier's two-star La Bourgeoise). Chez Max holds even greater surprises than the fine quality of its cuisine.

This pleasant little restaurant owns an outstanding wine cellar of the sort usually associated with the city's most famous restaurants. Best of all are the wine list's rock-bottom prices.

Built up during the quarter-century of Mr. Maupuy's management, the cellar contains several hundred wines, including nearly every famous growth of Bordeaux and Burgundy in the best vine-

tages—'61, '65, '68, '69, '71, '72, '73 and '74—light on back to an 1888 Château Branaire-Ducru.

#### Some Greats

For simpler drinking, the restaurant's regular clients put away a lot of two excellent, inexpensive Loire Valley wines, red Sancerre and white Pouilly-Fuissé, as well as Beaujolais, but the cooking often merits better, especially during the game season, and the wines are there to do the job.

Some of the greats such as Château Lafite, Latour, Monton, Margaux, Haut-Brion, Fatus, Chateau d'Aren, Ausone, La Mission-Haut-Brion and a few other top wines run from 250 to 500 francs a bottle in the best years, but in many restaurants they would go for two and three times the price.

Bargains abound: '62 Château Pavie at 45 francs is almost a gift, as are '34 Château Léoville-Poyferré at 100 or '34 Château Léoville-Las-Cases at 110. '61 Château Beycheville at 100, '45 Chateau Grand Mayne (Saint-Emilion) at 80 and '14 Chateau Casserve (Saint-Emilion) at 55.

The Burgundies are almost as impressive. The most expensive bottle on the list is 37 Romanée-Conti at 650 francs, a wine from ungrafted Pinot Noir vines protected from the phylloxera blight with expensive sulfur treatments.

## The Man in the White Suit



Roman tailor Carlo Palazzi in white suit, light shirt, dark tie, moccasins.



Public relations man Giorgio Favone wears his white suit with tan boots.

Text and Photos  
by Hebe Dorsey

ROME (UPI).—"At last," said Carlo Palazzi, "the man-in-the-white-suit is here to stay."

Mr. Palazzi is one of Rome's most distinguished tailors. His customers include Henry Ford 2d, Mike Nichols, King Constantine, decorator Valentino, Eybar, and film director Michelangelo Antonioni.

A firm believer in the white suit, Mr. Palazzi said his whole stock is sold out. The white suit, which he started pushing four years ago, was picked up quickly by fashion plates Count Rodolfo

Crespi and Giorgio Favone, who was the first Italian to make the 10 best-dressed men's list in 1967.

But it was only this summer that the trend really got off the ground. In Paris, writer Francois-Marie Banier constantly wears white and Givenchy, who shops at Palazzi's although he has his own men's line, looked at his handsome white best all through the Paris season.

Mr. Palazzi admits that the white suit is not practical. "It has to be impeccable," he said. "If you have the tiniest spot, you feel bad right away," he said.

Linea Looks Best  
White suits come in linen, cotton or silk. But linen looks the best. Some men wear white suits with an open shirt. But that, Mr. Palazzi points out, "is wrong. You simply can't sleep around in a white suit."

Besides the regular white suits, Mr. Palazzi is also showing white jersey blazers and short jackets which have a wonderful, casual look.

The advantage of a white suit

is that it goes everywhere. You can wear it day and night. It can even replace a tuxedo," Palazzi said.

Having established the new white suit, Mr. Palazzi is pushing white for winter. He has white tweed suits with cashmere lapels and solid coats.

"If a man wears a white coat," he said, "there's no reason why he shouldn't wear a coat."

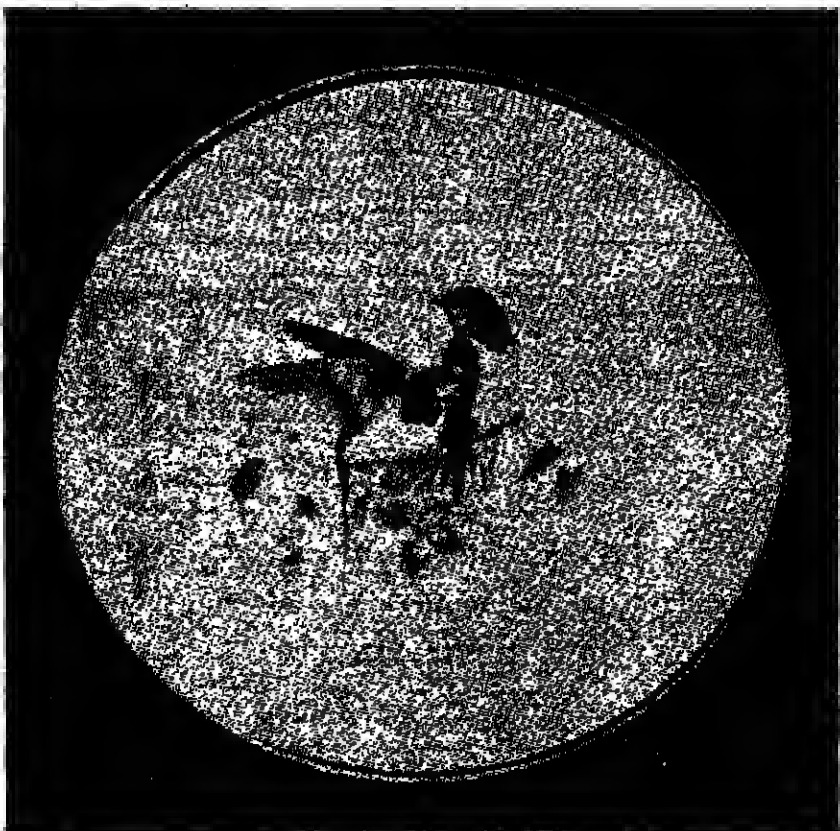
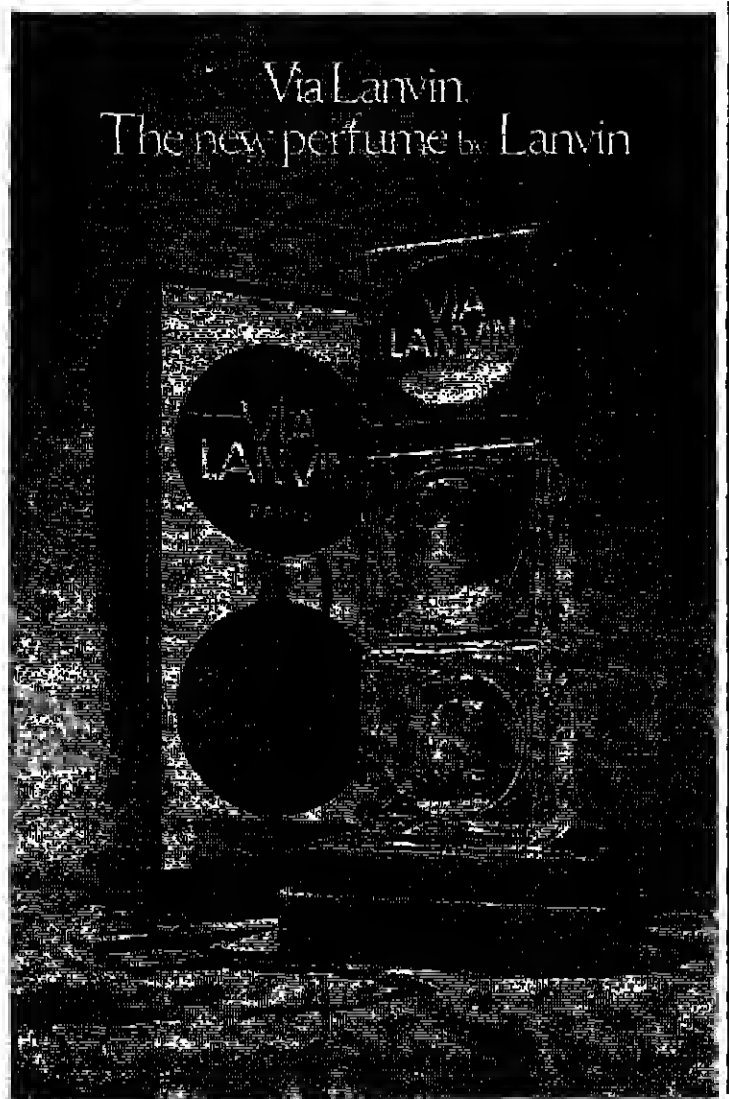
Reservations  
For Robert L. Green, boy's fashion editor, the suit is great because it's clean palette. "You can wear it with a black shirt and not terribly chic or you can psychodelic," Mr. Green, ever, does have some reservations.

"A white suit doesn't make sense in a big city where people have dropped like ashes." For that reason, he that white suits are "strictly sort fashions."

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## British Steel To Seek Rise In '73 Prices

### State-Run Firm Shows Profit in Fiscal Year

LONDON, July 24 (AP-DJ).—British Steel Corp. plans to raise prices this year. Monty Pittman, acting chairman, said today.

BSC raised its prices 4.7 percent last year and 9.5 percent last April. Mr. Pittman, writing in the annual report of the state-owned steel organization, did not specify the size of the increase, but he said another rise can be expected later this year.

He said that the sharp depreciation of sterling has left British prices far below those on the Continent. He said prices for some German steels are 40 percent above the British level.

The annual report showed that in the 1972-73 year, BSC had a net profit of £23.3 million, a sharp turnaround from the £68 million loss of the preceding year. That loss included extraordinary items such as closure costs. Excluding these, the loss was £20.4 million.

BSC forecast a further improvement in profit for the year ending March 31, 1974.

**National Westminster Profiles**

Also reporting today was National Westminster Bank, whose net income in the half year ended June 30 rose 66 percent to \$47.8 million, or 26.08 pence a share.

National Westminster, one of Britain's four main clearing banks, said the first-half increase "reflects the continued growth in resources and in the volume of business transacted, coupled with rising interest rates."

National Westminster shares fell 11 to 34 pence. Shares of most other major British banks also fell today, following reports that the government Price Commission would investigate the sharply improved first-half earnings the major banks have announced in the last two weeks.

Bank earnings reports are due to be submitted to the commission as part of normal procedures under the government's anti-inflation program. The commission is empowered to ensure that banks' profits arising from service charges do not exceed established guidelines.

Profits arising from interest charges are not covered by the normal machinery of the program. However, the Treasury may take action if the level of such profits is deemed excessive.

## Strength of DM Pressures Joint Common Market Float

LONDON, July 24 (AP-DJ).—Strength of the deutsche mark and weakness of sterling put pressure on the jointly floating European currencies today.

The mark rose to about 43.44 cents from 43.38 cents while the pound declined 1.3 cents to \$2.5235. Since the Scandinavian currencies tend to align themselves with sterling (not part of the joint float) they were pulled down against the mark, requiring the Bundesbank to support the Swedish krona and the Norwegian krone.

Strength of the mark resulted mainly from continuing high interest rates for short-term Euro-mark investments, despite yesterday's move by the Bundesbank to ease rates.

In Frankfurt, the other jointly floating currencies were fixed at an average of 1.9 percent below their central rate for marks, compared with 1.5 percent yesterday. Under the joint float, the Bundesbank is obliged to support the other currencies if they decline to about 2.25 percent below the mark's central rate.

Such was the case for the Swedish krona. The Bundesbank bought about 2 million kroner at the fixing. The central bank later also bought some Norwegian kroner to keep the rate within its prescribed limits.

Sterling has been getting weaker for the past few days. A London foreign exchange dealer said some of the weakness probably resulted from transfer of interest-sensitive funds to Frankfurt.

After central banks started to stabilize the dollar's exchange rate, the fundamental weakness of sterling has become more obvious.

The dollar was somewhat weaker today, though not substantially. It declined to 2.3020 DM from 2.3050 yesterday. For commercial French francs, the dollar declined to 4.04 from 4.0530 and to 2.8025 Swiss francs from 2.8075.

Gold was fixed in London in the afternoon at \$119.90 an ounce, up from \$119.75 in the morning and \$118.75 yesterday afternoon.

Dealers in Frankfurt said the

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Citibank Buys Into German Bank

First National City Bank of New York is to acquire a 15 percent limited partnership interest in C.G. Trinkaus und Burkhart, West Germany's largest private bank with assets in excess of 3 billion deutsche marks. At the same time, Banque de Suez de Paris increased its interest in Trinkaus to 15.5 from 5.3 percent. The acquisitions were facilitated by an increase in Trinkaus stock to 115 million DM from 90.6 million DM. Citibank is also acquiring an initial 30 percent interest in C.G. Trinkaus und Burkhart Vermögensverwaltungs-Gesellschaft, a holding company which holds more than 75 percent of the share capital of Kundenkreditbank Deutsche Hausbank, Germany's largest consumer finance bank with 220 branches. Citibank is to increase its interest in the holding company over a period of time. The acquisitions are subject to appropriate regulatory and board of directors approvals. The cost to Citibank, while not disclosed, is reported to be "substantial."

### U.S. Financial Files for Bankruptcy

U.S. Financial Inc., a giant real estate finance company beset by debts and a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation, has filed for reorganization under bankruptcy laws. The San Diego-based company says it is "unable to pay its debts as they mature." It listed long-term debts of \$14.4 million and current liabilities of \$62.8 million, as against stockholders' equity of \$31.6 million. U.S. Financial, founded in 1962, grew in assets from \$4.2 million in 1965 to more than \$310 million last year. Company officials say the firm topped all housing finance companies in the nation in assets and was fifth in sales, and had projects in 25 states and three foreign countries. The SEC halted trading in U.S. Financial stock last November and told the company to restate its 1971 earnings. The government questioned the listing of profits in the sale of eight mobile home parks and the company chairman's role in the sale. A new 1971 report has not been issued yet.

### Greece Gets Eurodollar Loan

A \$200-million, 12-year loan to the Bank of Greece, syndicated among 31 international banks, has been arranged by First Boston, Chase Manhattan, First Chicago and Manufacturers Hanover. In the first four years of the loan, the central bank of Greece has an option as to how much of the \$200 million it will draw. The interest charge will be .75 percent above the London interbank rates for Eurodollars. After four years, the bank can convert its borrowing into a fixed-interest loan for the remaining eight years at 0.75 percent above Eurodollar rates at the time the loan is converted. In another operation, Chase Manhattan, along with Banque de Bruxelles, has put together a \$150-million, seven-and-a-quarter-year loan for the Eotofik consortium which will be pegged to three-quarters of a point over the interbank rate.

### Sté. Générale Comments on Outlook

Sté. Générale de Belgique says that based on first-half results, its 1973 operating income "certainly will not be less than in 1972." The Belgian holding company, while not giving figures, says revenues from investments this year will be substantially higher than in 1972 and there should be an improvement in results of financial operations (such as loans to group companies) as well. It notes that the market value of its investment portfolio exceeded the book value by 13.93 billion Belgian francs on June 30, up from a 12.49-billion-franc surplus at the end of 1972.

### Due to Dramatic Decline of Dollar

## U.S. Boosting Exports to Major Markets

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters).—The dramatic decline of the dollar is bringing good news as well as bad for Americans. The lower cost of U.S. goods has started to boost U.S. exports to key markets.

While the dollar's plunge over the past 18 months could, according to experts, weaken both domestic confidence and the U.S. position in trade talks, it has started making U.S. exports cheaper and more competitive.

A survey of main trade competitors and customers in Europe and Japan shows mixed but clear effects. West Germany and Britain are the big exceptions, according to industrial and banking sources in these countries.

Germany, where the deutsche mark has gained the most against the dollar, has in fact seen its exports to the United States this year gain faster than imports from there. But Bonn officials believe an improvement in U.S.

sales to Germany may still come.

U.S. exports are already looking distinctly healthier in several other countries—including Japan, France, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. And industrialists in Italy think "made in U.S.A." goods should start doing better there, too.

Even in Germany, industrial sources fear that the stronger competitive position of U.S. goods may have its main effect in third markets, squeezing out some German sales, rather than directly in bilateral German-American trade. In the two-way trade, U.S. exports to Germany rose only 12.2 percent in the first five months of 1973, compared with an 18.3 percent gain in German exports to the United States.

In contrast, U.S. sales to France gained 27 percent over the same period—more than double the 13 percent rise in French exports to the United States.

And in Japan, where the yen has risen sharply in value against the dollar, imports of U.S. goods went up 48.9 percent over the first six months of this year. Japanese officials believe the rise will cut Japan's surplus in its U.S. trade in about half to about \$2 billion.

Part of the increase in the value of U.S. exports to Japan is attributed to higher prices for such products as grain and timber, and part to Japanese inflation, which has boosted demand for manufactured imports. But the dollar's slide has been a major factor.

**Aeronautics 'Supercompetitive'**

In Britain, where sterling has generally followed the dollar's downward drift in recent months, purchases of U.S. goods have dipped slightly in value initially. In the short term, the dollar's drop in value can have negative effects on export earnings, as contracts fixed in dollars earlier bring in less foreign exchange.

British bankers point out that U.S. aeronautic and military equipment is "supercompetitive" anyway, so that the lower dollar rate could only enhance this competitive advantage.

In Paris, however, a top

Finance Ministry official said the effects of dollar devaluation were just beginning to bite, and a much sharper movement in favor of U.S. products would set in later.

In the aerospace sector, for instance, where the U.S. is the dominant world supplier and French industrialists already face a lack of orders, there are fears that competition will now be very tough, even in countries where France has been a traditional supplier.

France hopes to sell more than 150 Mirage jet fighters to four countries "despite constant and firm U.S. competition," the French newspaper Le Monde reported today. It said representatives from the government and the aerospace industry are negotiating with Belgium, Saudi Arabia, Peru and Zaire, and that some of the talks are nearing conclusion.

If all negotiations are successful, Sté. Dassault-Breguet, makers of the Mirage series, may not close certain production lines "as has been envisaged because of the sharp drop in orders in recent months," Le Monde added.

In Switzerland, industrialists and bankers say undervaluation of the dollar against the Swiss franc is already generating "tremendous interest" in U.S. exports, with "real bargains" available.

Switzerland also accounts for a major new success for U.S. airlines. Swissair announced on July 24 it was taking up 10 of its 13 options on the McDonnell-Douglas jetliners.

Economists in the Netherlands expect U.S. sales there this year to be easily double the 1972 level.

**Rubber Firm Cuts Staff**

HANNOVER, West Germany, July 24 (AP-DJ).—Continental Gummiwerk will dismiss 495 employees from its administrative staff by the end of the year, directors said today. The firm, which had a loss of 41 million deutsche marks in 1972, said the cutback was due to difficulties in the rubber industry, and an above-average increase in wages, salaries and other costs.

## Italy Decrees Price Freeze For 3 Months

### As New Government Sets Fight on Inflation

ROME, July 24 (NYT).—The new Italian government today issued a major set of decrees, freezing most production and retail prices for three months starting tomorrow.

The measures, the most determined effort to combat inflation since Mussolini's dictatorial regime, were the first concrete acts of Premier Mariano Rumor's four-day-old center-left government.

The program was expected to win easy parliamentary approval within the next few weeks and to gain broad support among the powerful trade unions.

Under the new measures, industries with annual sales above \$16 million must freeze their prices for 90 days at the June 23 level. Retail prices will be kept at their average July 15 level for a large range of products, mainly foods and other goods of prime necessity. This is in addition to a dozen or so products already under control.

The price of flour will be controlled at the wholesale level to offset recent threats of increases for the controlled retail price of bread. These threats have led in the last two weeks to unprecedented walkouts by bakers and to street violence.

Another decree provides for massive imports of meat: another raises to \$7,000 from \$4,000 a family's maximum annual income required to take advantage of a former government freeze on home rent prices.

There were no definite commitments, however, on the part of labor unions to limit the extent of their wage demands, except for a general expression of goodwill.

### 93 % of Gimbels Sold to U.K. Firm

## Foreign Bids Stir Proposal In U.S. to Limit Take-Overs

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—In the days of the great bull market in the late 1960s, corporate executive suites were peopled with long-faced men worried about take-over bids by the swinging conglomerates.

Now the threat continues to come from abroad—primarily from Britain at the moment, though Japan is expected to be on the take-over march before long.

British American Tobacco's U.S. unit, Brown & Williamson, said today it purchased about 68 percent of the outstanding Gimbels shares. The shares tendered—worth almost \$182 million—include the 20 percent formerly held by Loew's Corp. as well as shares held by the Gimbels family. B & W is studying the desirability of acquiring the remaining minority interest in the New York-based retailer. It expects that the price to be paid will not exceed the \$23 per share paid on the tender offer.

Meanwhile, Slater Walker Securities of London appears to have acquired control of Franklin Stores.

These and other bids have prompted Rep. John H. Dent, D., Pa., to propose legislation to curb take-over bids.

Among other target companies that Rep. Dent expressed concern about were Uris Building Corp., the Stauffer division of Litton Industries, the First Bank & Trust Co., of Los Angeles and the Commercial Trading Co.

The Dent bill would parallel barriers to U.S. take-overs elsewhere in the world. It would require adoption of rules by the Securities and Exchange Commission to restrict persons not corporations from acquiring more than 25 percent of the nonvoting securities or more than 5 percent of the voting securities of any business in this nation.

The bill would also require the registration of non-citizens before they could acquire any securities in U.S. business.

Rep. Dent expressed concern about U.S. jobs as well as corporations themselves, implying that foreign nationals might be less sympathetic to American job needs. As the measure, it is not clear whether hearings will be held on his bill during this session of Congress.

**Chloride Offer Oversubscribed**

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ).—A British battery maker, Chloride Group Ltd., said today its tender offer for 70 percent of the outstanding shares of Concor Co. apparently was oversubscribed.

The London-based concern had offered to buy 1,316,000 shares of Concor, which is also in the battery business, for \$35 a share. Chloride Group, a subsidiary of Chloride Electrical Storage Co., said it received about 1.6 million shares in the offer, which expired yesterday.

The cost to the British concern is \$216 million, based on a purchase of 1,316,000 shares. When the offer was first discussed in June, the price of Concor stock on the American Stock Exchange was about \$9 a share. The stock closed at \$14.75 yesterday.

## Company Reports

**American Smelting**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	252.3	205.7
Profits (millions)	27.96	12.21
Per Share	1.04	0.46

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 529.9  
Profits (millions) 44.72  
Per Share 1.67

**Anacosta**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	21.90	14.74
Profits (millions)	0.99	0.87
Per Share	0.36	0.30

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 35.16  
Profits (millions) 1.59

**Armco Steel**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	592.5	471.6
Profits (millions)	30.58	19.37
Per Share	0.88	0.58

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,124.3  
Profits (millions) 54.66  
Per Share 1.73

**Borg-Warner**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	393.7	339.3
Profits (millions)	18.64	16.22
Per Share	0.96	0.83

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 759.6  
Profits (millions) 35.47  
Per Share 1.82

**Bodd**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	128.3	169.3
Profits (millions)	7.26	4.34
Per Share	1.19	0.65

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 248.4  
Profits (millions) 14.3  
Per Share 2.18

**Boise Cascade**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	348.9	236.7
Profits (millions)	27.60	198.48
Per Share	0.89	6.38

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 672.3  
Profits (millions) 92.52  
Per Share 3.69

**Barrington Industries**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	555.6	471.0
Profits (millions)	22.78	12.58
Per Share	0.85	0.47

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,111.3  
Profits (millions) 58.38  
Per Share 2.30

**Getty Oil**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	408.9	321.9
Profits (millions)	23.59	10.72
Per Share	1.23	0.58

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 807.0  
Profits (millions) 50.6  
Per Share 2.67

**Johnson & Johnson**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	331.7	338.7
Profits (millions)	36.21	31.31
Per Share	0.65	0.56

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 763.9  
Profits (millions) 71.44  
Per Share 1.27

**Lockheed**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	72.0	872.0
Profits (millions)	4.4	4.3
Per Share	0.39	0.37

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,340.0  
Profits (millions) 7.9  
Per Share 0.70

**Mobil Oil**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	641.9	624.7
Profits (millions)	76.9	59.8
Per Share	0.88	0.53

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,217.0  
Profits (millions) 142.1  
Per Share 1.26

**Pan American**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	371.4	328.2
Profits (millions)	2.22	3.65
Per Share	0.07	0.09

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 654.1  
Profits (millions) 21.99  
Per Share 0.54

**Sperry Rand**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	589.0	499.7
Profits (millions)	33.50	17.87
Per Share	0.68	0.52

First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,188.0  
Profits (millions) 12.8  
Per Share 0.79

**U.S. Gypsum**

Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	12.8	12.4
Profits (millions)	0.79	0.71
Per Share	0.79	0.71

## Stocks Rally In Late Trade For 7th Gain

### Bright Earnings News Said to Buoy Market

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—A brisk rally in the final hour of trading today offset early profit-taking and enabled the price on the New York Stock Exchange to post its seventh consecutive advance.

Aside from the steady stream of constructive earnings reports, there was no specific news item to account for the late about-face. "When people say that early declines were limited it encouraged further buying," declared one analyst.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 5.57 to 218.72 after being off more than five points early in the session.

Trading was active during the late rally. Volume totaled 16.38 million shares, compared with 15.58 million yesterday.

Liberal advanced 5 3/8 to 44 1/4, after reporting higher second-quarter net income. Shorter Broadcasting, which also reported a gain in second-quarter earnings, climbed 1 1/4 to 21 1/2.

Murphy Oil advanced 7/8 to 60 5/8. Sohio gained 3 3/8 to 109 1/8. Mobil lost 1/4 at 62. Texaco rose 1/2 at 53 5/8 and Exxon was up 2 1/8 at 95 3/8.

Gold mining stocks were mixed. Campbell Redlake climbed 1/2 to 63. ASA was off 3/4 at 51. Homestake rose 3/4 to 49 1/4 and Dome Mines gained 1/4 at 95.

Alaska Interstate gained 1 1/4 to 30 3/8 after the House Interior Committee turned down amendments that would delay a bill clearing the way for the planned trans-Alaska oil pipeline in which Alaska Interstate is involved.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.07 to 23.37. McCulloch Oil, the most active issue, closed at 6 7/8, down 1/4. TWA warrants rose 7/8 to 1 1/8.

In the Over-the-Counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 0.87 to 101.71.

On the bond market, government issues closed off their lowest levels of the session, established at the opening. Losses ranged between 2/32 and 4/32, compared with earlier falls of between 4/32 and 5/32.

Conditions in the money markets eased slightly from opening levels but remained extremely tight. Federal funds ended at around 10.50 percent, against an earlier 11 percent. Major New York banks were generally writing three-month certificates of deposit at around 10 percent.

## Foreign Activity In U.S. Stocks Up

NEW YORK, July 24 (Reuters).—Foreign participation in U.S. stock markets surged 24 percent last year to a record \$21 billion, according to the 1973 edition of the New York Stock Exchange fact book.

Accounting for a substantial portion of the climb, the report said, was a 64 percent acceleration in transactions involving foreign stocks traded on U.S. markets, which rose to nearly \$5 billion in 1972.

Purchases and sales of stocks in U.S. firms by foreigners rose to \$36 billion from \$22 billion in 1971. On balance, foreigners were net purchasers of \$2.7 billion in stocks last year, almost four times the net purchase balance of 1971.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Edilcentro-Sviluppo S.p.A.    Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Safit Securities International Limited    S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

JUL 26 1973







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## American Stock Exchange Trading

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(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

[illegible]

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...and the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1025-1030.



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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).



# PEANUTS



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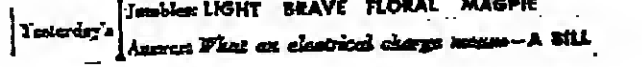
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## BOOKS

## THE DELTOID PUMPKIN SEED

By John McPhce. Ferrar, Straus & Giroux: 184 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**I** ONCE knew an old book editor who used to say, as it were his only article of faith, that under nearly any circumstances a good book could be written about anything. For some years now, John McPherson, a staff writer for the New

Yorker magazine—has been demonstrating this precept as routinely as if he were brushing his teeth. Ever since he appeared on the scene, Mr. McPhee has been associated with remarkable New Yorker profiles of a Princeton University basketball star named William Warren Bradley (the profile went on to become a book called "A Sense of Where You Are": Bradley, it turned out, was the gymnose of the New York Knickerbocker championship basketball machine). Mr. McPhee has been consistently turning out good books on such unlikely subjects as *Jeopardy!*, *Deadwood* ("The Headmaster"), oranges ("Oranges"), tennis ("Levels of the Game"), an island in the Scottish Hebrides ("The Crofter and the Laird"), a geographical sequence of New England cities ("Plymouth and David Brower, the conservationist

Still, Mr. McPhee takes a story of this flying pumpkin seed and makes it seem as momentous as the first trip to the moon. He tells us that Bradley early high point with the first tests of a seven-foot model Aercon, in which the thing I harvest so erratically that I feel absolutely sick at the prospect of its unseasonable plume. Which test, you ask, is the real thing off the ground. The narrative then wraps itself around some of the people involved in the project (my own attention was arrested by an airplane modeler whose name rhymed with every championship I found a job building models in a test facility at Princeton wonder what he does for hobby); but other readers will find the middle-headed sentimentalists who glorify in our flight—sleazy, egotistical,

It locates unusual points of view from which to watch the deltoid pumpkin seed when a first life-size version failed repeatedly to escape so-called *Ground Effect* and fly higher than 15 feet, the woman behind the airport-cafe/teria counter, who had watched the flight through tiers of glass storage shelves, commented that the "regulator" he got up into the Enfield 1500 fins but seemed to get lost there". It side-winds into delightful history of rigid-ship flight. (Oddly enough, considering the bad reputation Zeppelins, the 36 passengers who died in the Hindenburg disaster).

There really isn't that much to the story when you think about it objectively. A rather odd lot of men have fastened onto the concept of a wingless flying machine—or aerobody, as their leader prefers to call it. Theoretically, it will be a cross

between an airplane and a rigid airship (or Zeppelin)—capable of great maneuverability with a minimum of motor power, and therefore of hauling large cargoes from one inconvenient spot to another. The men ask a computer designer to design the computer presents them with something that, seen from above, is diamond-shaped and from the side looks like a giant pumpkin seed. The men christen it Aercon. They spend 12 years and a million and a half dollars building and testing it. I won't give the ending away.

In fact, so ordinary is this story that not even the citizens of the most of it

But what was the real purpose behind this weird scheme? McPhee eventually asked the project's leader, a flight-obsessed, divinity-school graduate named William Miller, who had sunk his personal fortune into Aercon. Mr. Miller saw it as a testing of God's will. "If the project succeeds financially," he said, "we would like to give the profits to Aercon to Christian agencies that serve the poor of Christ." If the company outdistances talentis, "I'll try to be a good steward, not a possessor." If this project fails, I will existentially be questioning my stewardship."

To find out what God thought of Mr. Miller's pumpkin scenario, Mr. McPhee's charming report.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

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## CROSSWORD

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to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.



# Men, Women Lose U.S. Track Squad Beaten by Russians

By Robert G. Kaiser

**MINSK, U.S.S.R., July 24 (UPI)**—With strong performances in the last three events, the Soviet Union's men's track and field team tonight defeated the United States, 121-112.

The Americans made a series of inspired efforts to close the gap that the Russians opened yesterday but some surprise losses sealed the defeat.

Losing the meet didn't seem to bother many of the U.S. athletes and their coaches. Tonight's competition in Minsk's Dinamo Stadium ended with Russian and American athletes prancing around the track hand-in-hand to the appreciative applause of the crowd of 20,000.

The American girls were routed by the Russians, 95-51, but 14-year-old Mary Decker, an 86-pounder from Garden Grove, Calif., put on perhaps the single most dramatic performance of the two-day meet by sprinting in the last five yards to win the 200 meters.

"I was scared," the diminutive Miss Decker said of her attitude before the race.

Perhaps she ran scared, but whatever pushed her, she set a personal record of 2 minutes 2.0 seconds for the 200 meters on a poorly made, rubberized asphalt track which produced slow times throughout the meet.

The crowd here was taken with Miss Decker, and audibly amazed by the sprint she turned on about five yards from the finish to finish in 2:02.6. Russia's Niyole Sabaitte, the Olympic silver medalist, was closing fast on her before that sprint. "I heard her coming," Miss Decker said.

When the American received her medal for winning, the crowd yelled, "Good girl." For the meet it was a better second day than expected, but not quite good enough. Steve Williams, the 19-year-old Bronx, N.Y., sprinter who yesterday humiliated the Soviet's fastest man, Olympic sprint champion Valery Borzov, today won the 200 meters in 20.7, but without Borzov in the race.

Borzov dropped out this morning, apparently to avoid a second defeat to Williams, explaining to reporters that he had a slight leg injury and was taking it easy this year so he would be in better shape to begin preparations to defend his two Olympic titles (in the 100 and 200 meters) in 1976.

The decisive events in the meet turned out to be the steeplechase, long jump and decathlon—the last three on tonight's schedule.

American firsts in all three would have meant overall victory for the men, but the Russians swept them. Olympic champion Randy Williams had a poor day and placed second with 26 feet 1.4 inch in the long jump. Valery Podchukayev won with 26-5 1/4.

Jeff Bennett, a schoolteacher from Oklahoma City, was too weak in the field events of the decathlon to finish better than second, though he did well in the track events. Alexander Blinayev won, 7,890 points to 7,858. And Doug Brown, America's hope in

the grueling 3,000-meter steeplechase, couldn't keep up with two superbly conditioned Russians, Romualdas Bitis and Leonid Savelyev, who took first and second. The winning time was 8:24.6.

U.S. head coach Jim Bush was particularly disappointed in the steeplechase result. "You just can't run that race three times in three weeks," he said. "Our boys were tired."

The Americans had competed earlier in Munich and Turin on the A.A.U. team's European tour.

Bush, the track coach at UCLA, also attributed defeat to a lack of depth in the American squad. "We didn't get enough second places," he said after the meet. "But a lot was accomplished here. A lot of good feelings prevailed on both sides."

He praised the Russians for the hospitality they have shown here this week. "It was much better than anything they've done in the past," he noted, a reference to earlier American visits to this country which went much less smoothly.

Bush said he had made friends here he hoped would last for life, and that other Americans had done the same. "The score will be forgotten tomorrow," he said, "but this other stuff won't be."

Before Bush had to resort to such philosophic comment, he had plenty of opportunity to root a victory. The day's results gave him substantial satisfaction. The American men ran smoothly in the 1,500 and the 4 by 400-meter relay but were out in the 400-meter hurdles where Jim Bolden lost to Yevgeni Savrilin, who won in 49.3.

Dave Wottle, the Olympic gold medalist in the 800, and Marty Liquori, who missed the Olympics because of an injury, were 1-2 in the 1,500, Wottle clocking 3:41.7 and Liquori 3:41.9.

A relay team was composed of Jimmy Field, Mark Lutz, Max Parks and American runner Peoples, who held off Russian challenge for a victory in 3:08 to 3:08.1.

The American men also won three field events today. Reynaldo Brown beat teammate Tom Woods, 7-2 1/4 to 7-1 1/4 in the high jump. Cary Feldman beat Russian Jan Lusa in the javelin, 289-1 to 288 3/4, and Tim Vollmer won the discus with 191-1 1/2.

In the 5,000 meters, Americans finished in the last two spots as Paul Oels and Dick Berkley were well beaten by Nikolai Svrtov, who clocked 13:42.2.

Besides Miss Decker's victory, American women took the long jump and 100-meter hurdles. Martha Watson of Long Beach, Calif., set a U.S. record in taking the long jump with 21-7, while Fatty Johnson won the hurdles in 13.3.

Tonight the Russians gave a dinner for their athletes and the visiting Americans. From here the U.S. team goes to Dakar, Senegal, for the Pan African Games Aug. 3-4.

A team of American juniors will compete against Soviet youngsters on Thursday and Friday in the Black Sea port of Odessa, in the Soviet Ukraine.



**WINNER IN PIGTAILS**—Mary Decker, 14, in center, is about to race ahead of Olympic silver medalist Niyole Sabaitte in winning 800 meters. Russian Svetlana Strykina is third.

## So Far, Redskins' Thomas Is a Good Risk

By William N. Wallace

**CARLEISLE, Pa., July 24 (UPI)**—George Allen, pro football's re-named trader, has admitted that his acquisition of Duane Thomas, pro football's most cerebral running back, was "a risk—but a good risk."

Thomas reported to the Redskins' training camp here today, apparently happy to be Allen's latest acquisition and ready to begin workouts. He checked into camp in mid-morning, met with the coaching staff, and joined in team drills.

The Redskins acquired Thomas, a brilliant runner for the Dallas Cowboys in 1970 and 1971, from the San Diego Chargers on Thursday in exchange for two future draft choices, a No. 1 in 1975 and a No. 2 in 1976. The trade was unconditional—meaning that if Thomas fails to play for Washington, the Redskins still owe the draft choices.

"It's an excellent risk," Allen continued. "He's a great football player. If he wants to play well here, he has a spot for him."

Allen said that because the draft choices were so far in the future the Redskins in effect had given up very little. "We can wait," he said. "We didn't disturb the present team. I would rather have Duane Thomas now than someone I don't know in 1975."

That attitude was in keeping with the Allen "here and now" philosophy of trading draft selections for established players.

Thomas, an introverted, withdrawn personality whose background involved a broken home, poverty-level upbringing in Dallas, a difficult city for blacks, and a marginal education by pro football standards, was the National Conference's rookie of the year with the Cowboys in 1970. He displaced Calvin Hill, the rookie of the year the season before, from the line-up.

In 1972, Thomas helped lead the Cowboys to victory in the Super Bowl. But he stopped talking to the press and to all but a few of his teammates and coaches.

Last season he balked over reporting to the Cowboys, seeking to renegotiate his contract. Meanwhile, he had been convicted of possession of marijuana in Texas and given a suspended sentence.

While with the Cowboys, Thomas followed an individualistic style, warming up before games and practicing in the town fashion, apart from the rest of the team. The players were indifferent because he performed so brilliantly in the games.

"We didn't care what he did—but Tom did," said Herb Adderley, a Dallas teammate. Coach Tom Landry said cryptically, "I tolerated him longer than most."

Thomas, traded to the New England Patriots last summer, lasted less than one day in their training camp. Refusing to follow orders from Coach John Mearns, he was released to the Cowboys and the deal called off. Later he was traded to San Diego. Following prolonged contract negotiations, Thomas reported briefly to the Chargers in late season for two days of workouts but never played for the team.

Last week Thomas was in the Chargers camp at Irvine, Calif., after being fined and suspended for reporting late. "He wasn't warming up," said the coach, Harland Svara. "He does things his own way. I made up my mind I don't want that kind of a football team."

Svara added that Thomas, in one workout last Wednesday, "had shown me even more talent than I expected he had."

The Chargers quickly took Allen's offer, eager to realize some return on the athlete even though the draft choices are far in the future.

"I don't know nothing about Washington," said Thomas as he left the Charger camp.

Meanwhile, the pro football world was speculating if Thomas would join a coach who has satisfied a number of recalcitrant players, chiefly by means of paying extraordinary salaries. However, the Redskins, the defending National Conference champions aiming for another Super Bowl appearance, operate as a team with little individualism tolerated.

Such was the speculation that the Pittsburgh Steeler players were planning a pool on the hour or day Thomas would report here, or if he would at all.

When asked if he thought he had a special way with players who had experienced difficulties on other teams, Allen said, "We've had good luck with players like that. We've never had a bad one. Perhaps we have more patience than other coaches. If Duane has a chance to come back this may be the best opportunity for him here. It's my job to motivate people."

## European Cup Soccer Draw Gives Juventus Early Test

By Brian Glanville

**LONDON, July 24 (UPI)**—The draw for the first round of the three European cups has been rather unexciting. Now that the draw is seeded, the great clubs tend to be kept apart. Nevertheless, as Sept. 19th and the first legs steadily approach, there are certain intriguing confrontations.

In Dresden, East Germany, Juventus, last season's runner-up in the European Cup, plays Dynamo, the East German champions—a tough nut to crack.

Juventus's anxiety about its striking power was shown by its pell-mell pursuit of Gigi Riva in the frenzied Italian summer transfer market at the Hilton in Milan. It knows that José Altafini, the Brazilian veteran who got it through with his goals against Uppesal and Derby County, will be 33. Juventus knows that Helmut Haller, whose sudden appearance as substitute seemed to turn the tide against Derby in Turin, has gone back to his native Augsburg, after many years in Italy. Its defense has to be rebuilt; at the moment, it plans to move the young Roman, Spincato, back to sweeper to replace the wily, much experienced Salvatore.

But it isn't quite as easy to sweep up as it looks, and Spincato has no knowledge of the role.

There's an interesting new figure, however, in Gentile, a 23-year-old stopper, bought from Varese—where Anastasi came from—for 350 million lire. Already people are saying that such is his all-round poise and skill that nothing can keep him out of the Italian World Cup team in Germany next year. He is said to move forward into attack in the modern manner. But Juventus, perhaps unwisely, may have bought him only to sell him again.

But few liberties may be taken when the opposition has as dangerous a striker as the Dresden inside-right and East German international, Kreschke.

Woes in Milan

Milan, holders of the Cupwinners' Cup after that most controversial and ill-refered final against Leeds in Salamina, Greece, begins with a tie against Dynamo Zagreb, the first leg at San Siro. The Yugoslavs are a solid, middle-of-the-road team, and Milan will no longer have its famous striker, the outside-left Pierino Prati, sold for a record fee of more than 800 million lire to Roma.

It is an open secret that Nereo Rocco, Milan's rumbling, Triestino manager, is far from pleased about this, that an infuriated Prati was sold over his head and against his wishes by the club President, Albino Buticchi, whom Prati has called "a football incompetent." There has been speculation that Buticchi did so to get back some of his heavy investment in the club. Roma meanwhile is delighted, but it takes no part in any of these

competitions. Instead, it is its local rivals, Lazio, which figures in the UEFA Cup, drawn against Sion of Switzerland.

The Anglo-Italian Cup, meanwhile, has bitten the dust. Its chief instigator, Gigi Peronace, is optimistic. He insists it is suspended only for the World Cup season, after which it will rise again. His opinion is more topical: its clubs and managers don't want it, the critics say. But the president of Fiorentina did write a most fulsome letter of gratitude to Peronace after Newcastle United had beaten it in last June's final, in Florence.

My own view is that he can hope to revive what has been a horribly bad tempered, miserably attended, competition only if he radically cuts it down in size—perhaps to the respective winners of Cup and League. There was too much violence on the field last season and pitifully little public interest in either country while the tournament was "cooked" to produce two Italian semifinals, though neither had finished remotely high enough in their group to qualify ahead of two other English teams.

Lazio, as glibly as anyone of fielding weak teams, says that the UEFA Cup is another matter altogether. Why? Well, wonder, which is the first place? Its manager's, Maestrelli's, answer on one occasion—that they didn't know they'd do so well in the Italian Championship—was unsatisfactory. It still had ample time to withdraw its entry.

## Connors Defeats Ashe in Final Of U.S. Tennis

**BROOKLINE, Mass., July 24 (AP)**—Unseeded Jimmy Connors employed a mighty forehand and a devastating two-handed backhand to defeat second-seeded Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2 in the U.S. pro tennis championship last night.

Connors, 20, needed more than three hours to defeat Ashe for the \$12,000 first prize in the rain-delayed windup of the tournament before a capacity crowd of 5,000 at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Connors, a former National Collegiate Athletic Association champion, assumed command of the match at the outset but appeared to falter as Ashe easily won the fourth set.

However, Connors regained his form and won his seventh tournament this year by breaking Ashe's service in the second and final games of the deciding set. "I think it's the best I've ever played in my life," Connors said. "I hope I can continue to play like this."

## Aaron's No. 700 Goes Ignored By Nixon, Kuhn

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24 (UPI)**—When Hank Aaron hit his 700th home run in Atlanta Saturday off the Phillies' Ken Brett, he did not receive congratulations from either President Nixon or baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

"I was not even given a telegram from the commissioner that bothered me," said Aaron as he took his workout for tonight's All-Star game. "I can understand Mr. Nixon. He has enough problems of his own. He didn't even send a tape, and frankly I'd be afraid to speak in a tape. But that's on the joking side. Seriously, I was upset when commissioner Kuhn didn't think 700 home runs noteworthy enough to send even a wire."

Kuhn spoke up later and waved the olive branch to Aaron. "I'm certainly sorry that Hank Aaron was disappointed as I am sure he knows I am one of his biggest rooters," Kuhn said. "I want to lead the baseball celebration when he hits 714 and 715."

## Killebrew Has Surgery

**BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 24 (UPI)**—Surgery yesterday on Harmon Killebrew's torn knee cartilage was termed "very successful." A spokesman for the Minnesota Twins said Killebrew could be back in action within six weeks.

# Missing for AL: Designated Hitter

## All-Star Classic Has Mays, Ryan

By Joseph Durso

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24 (UPI)**—The designated hitter will be absent—but Dick Williams, Nolan Ryan and Willie Mays will be present—when baseball stages its 44th All-Star game here tonight in the new \$70-million home of the Kansas City Royals.

The game will start with Jim (Catfish) Hunter of the Oakland A's pitching for the American League against Rick Wise of the St. Louis Cardinals for the Nationals. A sellout crowd of 44,000 is expected in Royals Stadium, with perhaps 50 million more fans watching on television as the 58 ranking stars perform.

Williams, manager of the world champion Oakland team, flew in yesterday evening to take charge of the American League team four days after an emergency operation for appendicitis. His chief job was to look beyond the fact that the game had become a sort of TV spectacle and to maintain a serious effort to win it. The Nationals lead the series with 24 victories against 18 defeats and one tie, and have won nine of the last 10 games.

Williams left yesterday's preliminaries to one of his coaches, Chuck Tanner of the Chicago White Sox, who described himself as "the designated manager." But the question remained: Why would a man fly halfway across the continent to manage a baseball team for one game so soon after surgery?

"I'm not surprised that Dick will be running the game," Hunter said before the two squads were out on the stadium's artificial turf. "He's the type of guy who has to run a game. He told me I'd be the starting pitcher a week ago."

Two issues surrounded the countdown to the game: the absence of the designated hitter and the presence of Ryan and Mays.

As the new "10th man" in a nine-man line-up, the designated hitter made his debut this season batting for the pitcher in the American League. But the National League resisted the experiment, and the rules will prevail whenever games are played between the leagues. In nearly 600 games so far this year, only two pitchers have gone to bat in the American League—Cy Acosta of Chicago and Rolfe Fingers of Oakland, and both struck out.

As for Ryan and Mays, they were omitted from the original 36-man squads, but were hurriedly added last week for the stark reason that they are two of the more dramatic figures in the big leagues.

Ryan has already thrown two no-hitters this year for the Atlanta Braves. And Mays, now with the New York Mets, at the age of 42 has played in every All-Star game since 1954.

The absence of the "dih" was not considered significant here because pitchers rarely get to bat anyway in the All-Star game—they work three innings or less and then leave for a pinch-hitter. In the World Series, though, the American League will be at a disadvantage unless its pitchers take

## All-Star Game Starting Lineups

NATIONAL LEAGUE			AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Pete Rose, Cin.	cf	224	B. Campaneris, Oak.	ss	279
Joe Morgan, Cin.	2b	236	Rod Carew, Minn.	2b	260
Cesar Cedeno, Hou.	1b	318	J. Mayberry, K.C.	1b	297
Hank Aaron, Atl.	1b	355	Archie Gooden, Atl.	1b	291
Billy Williams, Chi.	rf	279	Andre Oles, K.C.	cf	291
Johnny Bench, Cin.	c	348	B. Murrer, N.Y.	c	296
Ron Santo, Chi.	3b	239	Carlton Fisk, Bos.	c	297
Chris Speier, S.F.	ss	268	B. Robinson, Bal.	3b	238
Rick Wise, St. L.	p	11-5	Jim Hunter, Oak.	p	15-3

a lot of batting practice over the last two months of the season.

The Ryan-Mays incident, meanwhile, revived arguments about the method of selecting the players for the midsummer game. When the series began in 1953, the fans elected nine men to a side and the managers picked the rest. Later, the fans chose 15, another time 19.

Back to Fans

From 1947 to 1958, public polls were conducted by newspapers and radio stations. From 1958 to 1969, the managers and coaches voted. Since 1970, the fans have elected the eight regular starters while the two rival managers picked the pitchers and reserves.

This year, almost 4 million votes were cast and Johnny Bench of Cincinnati led everybody for the second year in a row, with 1,738,557. Next came Henry Aaron of Atlanta, who hit his 700th home run last Saturday, with 1,362,497. But neither Ryan nor Mays made it, even after the managers had filled out the squads, until the commissioner of baseball added one berth to each team to make room for them.

"I'm not going to say when Willie was put on the squad, but we discussed it," Anderson said, not appearing too disturbed by the flap. "I have no immediate plans for him or any other player. I'll run it the way I run my own team. I'd like to see Willie get into the game—he's one of the greatest of all time, if not the greatest."

"I'm also sure that 15 or 20

pitchers in each league deserve to be on the All-Star team. I would never leave Tom Seaver off, and Ryan is the fastest thrower in baseball. I think that if one player can scream this year, though, it's Bobby Bonds—24 runs hit in, and he's a lead-off man."

Bonds, the rightfielder for the San Francisco Giants, also has 25 home runs, 23 stolen bases and a .306 batting average. He was fourth in the outfield voting behind Pete Rose, Billy Williams and Cesar Cedeno (with Aaron making it at first base instead of the outfield).

But J. Anderson immediately chose Bonds as his No. 1 reserve, and also added Bill Russell of Los Angeles at shortstop after Dave Concepcion of Cincinnati broke his ankle sliding into third base.

Both pitching staffs were reeled, especially the starters. Willie has come to work since last Wednesday, and Hunter since Friday. For the Nationals, Claude Osteen of Los Angeles has rested since Friday, for the Americans, Ryan since Thursday and Bill Siver of California since Friday. Ryan, who almost pitched a third no-hitter last Thursday, said he wasn't upset over his status as an added starter. He carried his 18-month-old son, Robert Reed, to a nearby store and bought him a plastic bat and a ball. He conceded that he hadn't swung a bat "since spring training," but denied that he would borrow Robert Reed's new one for practice in their hotel room.

## Game Excites Some Players

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24 (UPI)**—For some players, the All-Star game is old hat. But there are still a few who get a thrill from playing against the best in their profession.

John Mayberry, 23, the starting first baseman for the American League All-Stars, will be getting his first chance.

"I've been dreaming about this since I was a kid," says the Kansas City Royals slugger, who is second in the major leagues with 80 runs batted in. "I never

thought I'd get to play in it. I guess I've come a long way."

Mayberry polled 798,111 votes in the election by the fans, but still fell far short of the 1,112,068 polled by Chicago's Dick Allen, last year's Most Valuable Player in the American League. But Mayberry was given the starting assignment when Allen suffered a hairline leg fracture.

"I don't have to start Mayberry," manager Dick Williams of Oakland said recently, "but I'm going to. You think I want to get lynched in Kansas City? Besides, Mayberry deserves to start."

"It's really not the same when you aren't elected," says Mayberry. "You don't really feel like you belong out there. I'm just a fill-in. It's not the same."

Nevertheless, Mayberry is excited about the prospect. "Yeah, I'll be standing around the batting cage watching all those superstars take their swings," he says. "This is big John's first All-Star game. I can dig it."

## Cuba's Gold Medalist Loses to Heavyweight

**HAVANA, July 24 (Reuters)**—Cuba's golden boy of boxing, Teofilo Stevenson, Sunday night suffered his first defeat since he won the Olympic heavyweight title.

Stevenson was beaten by a relatively unknown Soviet boxer, Igor Viskolicki, who won on points during an international boxing tournament in Santiago.

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